DON'T SCOLD THE COOK

BUT USE

KEEWATIN FLOUR.

The Daily Colonist.

Colonist Office

BRADEN'S COUGH CURE

A SURE REMEDY

For all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale only by

D. E. CAMPBELL, Cor. Fort & Douglas.

VOL. LXIX.---NO 48 VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893. THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

As the holiday season is now over and we have an immense stock of Silverware, Novelties and Clocks still on hand, we have decided to offer extraordinary inducements to the public to buy by making a **straight cut of 35 per cent. on Silverware, Clocks and Novelties.**

We intend to run off our stock if **low cash prices** will do it.

One important fact in connection with our business is that the retail price is marked in plain figures on every article that we have in stock.

We believe in marking goods in plain figures, so that buyers can see for themselves what the prices are, and we are satisfied that part of our success can be attributed to this. We invite the public to inspect the lines we are now offering at 35 per cent. discount from our retail figures, and we will be pleased to show them to those who do not wish o buy, as well as to those who do.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Leading Manufacturing Jewelers, - Five Sisters' Block.

—THE—

Canada Settlers' Loan AND Trust Co

(LIMITED.)

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The above Company is prepared to make Loans of ANY AMOUNT on the security of Real Estate in this Province.

Applications may be made to Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Agents for the Company, or to Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, 30 Langley street, Solicitors for the Company.

feb2

LOTS AND ACREAGE

—IN—

SAANICHTON The site of the South Saanich Railway Station.

DULUTH (See other advertisement.)

LARDEAU (See other advertisement.)

DUNCAN CITY Situated on Upper Kootenay Lake and the centre of the rich mineral country adjacent to Duncan River.

ARGENTA Situated at the north end of Kootenay Lake, and the outlet for the Duncan and Lardeau country.

SAANICH 5 and 10-acre blocks, cleared and uncleared, rich soil, suitable for small farms.

Office to Let on Government street, two doors from Colonist.

HENRY CROFT

Real Estate, Insurance, Financial & Mining Broker

72 GOVERNMENT ST.

ja16 se14

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £600,000, $3,000,000.

RESERVE FUND (With power to increase)..... £260,000, $1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B. C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892 ap5 W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

FINE BURGUNDY

A direct shipment of Poulet Pere et Fils. Very choice Burgundy. Just landed.

Beaune, Volnay, Pommard and Chambertin

In Pints and Quarts.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

dec2

—TRY—

PORTLAND ROLLER FLOUR

WHITEST, SWEETEST AND BEST.

ja18

CHICKEN RANCHES OR FRUIT FARMS

100 ACRES Subdivided into 10-acre blocks, to be had cheap and on easy terms. Situate in Saanich. The cheapest land by far in the country.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., - oc28 100 Government Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Dogskin gauntlet for the left hand. Finder please leave at the COLONIST office. fe5

WANTED—Smart boy for office work. Apply at the B. C. Mercantile Agency, 16 Broad street. fe5-2t

WANTED—At once, clerk, reliable man. Victoria Auction Co., Douglas St. fe5-1t

WANTED—Splendid Chance—Partner required with command of capital, $3,000 to $5,000 if necessary, to develop established paying business. Apply J. A., this office. fe5 1t

THE First B. C. Society of Spiritualists will meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad street, Sunday evening at 7:30. Mrs. C. Mayo Steers will address the meeting, also give psychometric readings. fe5-1t

Public Notice.

I hereby wish to inform the Public that I shall not act as auctioneer for the Victoria Auction Co., having severed all connection with the same. WILLIAM FURNIVAL, Manager Turkish Rug and Carpet Cleaning Company. fe5-1t

Public Schools.

The High, Central and Ward schools will remain closed until further notice, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

By Order of the Board,
B. WILLIAMS,
February 4, 1893. Secretary.
fe5-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day made application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, for the City of Victoria, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors by retail, on the premises known as the Rock Bay Hotel, situated on the corner of Work and Bridge streets, in the City of Victoria, under the provisions of Section 229, Municipal Act 1892.

Dated the 3rd day of February, 1893
ALEXANDER CAMERON,
Applicant.
fe5 1mo

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the James Bay Athletic Association, will be held at the Club House, foot of Menzies St., James Bay, Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 p.m. Business—Balance sheet of last year, and election of Trustees and Managing Committee for the ensuing year. Members of the Association are requested to attend.

R. JONES,
fe5-2t Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors in and upon the premises known as the Turner Block, situate on the northwest corner of Douglas and View streets, in the City of Victoria.

FORBES G. VERNON.
Dated at Victoria this 4th day of February, 1893. fe5 30t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia at its present session, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of erecting and operating at a convenient point within the Province and near to the City of Victoria, works, machinery and kilns necessary for the purpose of manufacturing Portland cement, to own lands and to build and own wharves and operate steamers, scows and tram lines in connection with the works or otherwise, and generally to possess and exercise all such powers as are necessary or incidental to the said manufacture of Portland cement. And to provide a guarantee by the Province of 5 per cent. per annum for 20 years on $100,000 of the capital stock of said Company, and for freedom from Government taxation for a like period.

Dated the 4th day of February, A.D. 1893.
ALAN S. DUMBLETON,
fe5 Solicitor for Applicants.

EVERYBODY : CAN : AFFORD

—TO HAVE A—

SLEIGH RIDE

At 1 o'clock and every hour after, during this afternoon, the Victoria Transfer Co. will run a four-horse sleigh for a pleasure drive about the City.

The fare will be 25 cents for each passenger for the trip.

The turnout starts from the Post Office.

fe5 1t

PHILHARMONIC - HALL

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

FEB. 8 AND 11.

The Thrilling Scotch Drama,

ROSE OF EITRICK VALE

Will be presented by the members of

SEGHERS' COUNCIL NO. 85, Y.M.I.

Assisted by the best local talent.

Prof. E. Pferdner's Orchestra has been Secured.

Admission 50c. and 75c.

fe5 td

AUCTION

BY BAILIFF'S WARRANT

—AT—

The Old Methodist School Room, Corner Pandora and Broad Streets,

—ON—

MONDAY, FEB'Y 6th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The Contents of Two Houses

Five Rooms and Six Rooms. Effects on view till sale. Storm or no storm, will be sold without reserve.

JAMES MORTIMER,
fe5-1t Auctioneer.

EDWARD LANGLEY

Accountant and Agent,

ROOM 6, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK

P. O. BOX 613, VICTORIA. ja1

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Exciting Scenes in the House of Commons—Colonel Saunderson "Raises Ructions."

Great Britain in Uganda—Mr. Labouchere Demands That It Be Abandoned.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Lord Londonderry, Conservative, resumed the debate on the address in the House of Lords. He spoke of the last convention of Ulster Unionists over which he presided, and declared the men of Ulster ready to fight to the last notch the proposed Dublin parliament. They will shed blood rather than allow impairment of the constitution. The men of Ulster deserve only words of commendation for their devotion to the best interests of the Empire.

In the Commons, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for the foreign office, said that the cases of the seizure of the British sealers by Russians had been brought to the attention of the Russian Government, which had promised inquiry and redress. The collision between the Russians and Afghans in the Pamir country last July was also under consideration.

Col. Saunderson (Conservative), leader of the Irish-Unionists, attacked the evicted tenants' commission. He spared no invective, and said the commission's course was in line with the policy of the Irish Chief Secretary in releasing the Gweedore assassins, who, led by a murderous ruffian, had done to death a faithful officer. The term "murderous ruffian" was interpreted by Irish members as alluding to Father McFadden, and several voices were lifted in protest. Col. Saunderson went on defiantly and undauntedly: "Yes," he cried, "they were led by a murderous ruffian!" A number of Irish members were on their feet in an instant with cries of "Order, order!" and "Withdraw the expression, it is a ruffianly utterance!" The Speaker demanded order.

John Dillon asked: "Is the member from North Armagh entitled to say the priest is a murderer!"

Col. Saunderson, in a tone of cool contempt and defiance, said: "I withdraw nothing. I did not call him a murderer, but a murderous ruffian."

Tremendous uproar ensued. When quiet was restored the voice of John Dillon was heard appealing to the Speaker to compel Col. Saunderson to withdraw his expression.

"It is not in my power," said the Speaker, "to interfere, but I trust the honorable member from North Armagh will not persist in irritating language."

John Dillon said: "I move that the member using such language is no longer fit to be heard. The member from North Armagh would not dare use such terms outside the House." The chair refused to put Mr. Dillon's motion.

The uproar among the Irish Nationalists continued and seemed gaining in energy when Mr. Gladstone arose. All became silent. He spoke earnestly and with deep feeling. He appealed to the Irish Nationalists to restrain themselves. In the interests of honor and the dignity of parliament all members should assist in bringing the scene to a close as soon as possible. "Surely," added Mr. Gladstone, "the honorable member for North Armagh will refrain from calling a gentlemen held by many in the highest respect a murderous ruffian."

Colonel Saunderson showed no signs of yielding, even to the premier. Then Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, arose and appealed to Mr. Saunderson to withdraw the expression and substitute that of "excited politicians." Then Mr. Saunderson said slowly and deliberately, "I accept the suggestion and withdraw the expression for the one mentioned."

The tumult ceased, but Mr. Saunderson did not subside. He proceeded to attack Mr. Gladstone for attempting to establish Roman Catholic ascendency in Ireland. The priests, Mr. Saunderson said, had grabbed political power and never intended to relax their grasp. As a specimen of the men to whom it was proposed to deliver the government of Ireland they might take the member from North Louth, who recently called Parnellite members, "Jackasses of the Billy Redmond type, who had no more sense than hens." (Laughter.)

Then came a succession of uninteresting speakers until Mr. Chamberlain arose. He proceeded to comment upon the release of the Irish dynamiters.

Mr. Morley described Mr. Chamberlain's utterances as malicious and mischievous. He exhorted the Opposition not to commit the crime of wishing and working for the failure of the Government's policy toward Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons William Redmond asked if Mr. Asquith the home secretary, would sanction an independent inquiry into the sanity of Dr. Gallagher, now confined in Portland prison.

Mr. Asquith declined. He added that he had already caused a careful inquiry to be made into the mental condition of Dr. Gallagher, and he was satisfied that the prisoner was perfectly sane.

Mr. Darling, Conservative Unionist, asked Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, whether in view of the decision rendered yesterday in Dublin by Lord Chief Justice O'Brien to the effect that the Irish Government had acted illegally in refusing protection to sheriffs and bailiffs engaged in executing writs of eviction at night, the circular giving the police the illegal directions, would be withdrawn.

Mr. Morley guardedly answered that the Lord Chief Justice's decision would command the attention af the Irish Government, and that whatever directions were necessary would be given to the police.

The debate on the address proceeded monotonously until Henry Labouchere proposed an amendment in favor of withdrawing entirely from Uganda. Mr. Labouchere's speech, however, disappointed the Opposition, who had expected a heavy attack on the Government's policy in the East and in North Africa. The expected tone of uncompromising hostility was lacking. In fact, the speech was of the nature of a friendly remonstrance with the ministers for not having cut loose at once from the responsibilities inherited from the Conservatives. After vindicating the right of the House of Commons to control the Government's foreign policy, Mr. Labouchere addressed himself to the Egyptian affair.

He recognized the fact, he said, that the action of the Government in Egypt had been necessary to maintain the law, but he felt now that the sooner the occupation ceased, the better it would be for all concerned, as the khedive and his people were unalterably opposed to the British regime He hoped the Government would treat with France in a friendly spirit concerning the withdrawal. It would be a disgrace to the great liberal party if they went out of office without having fulfilled their pledges to leave Egypt.

Referring to the understanding that Lord Salisbury had assured Italy of British support in case of war between Italy and France, Mr. Labouchere requested the prime minister to state that his government was in no wise responsible if Italy in consequence of her membership of the triple alliance went to war with France. In that case Italy must be left to fight her own battles. (Liberal cheers.)

Recurring to the subject of Uganda, Mr. Labouchere ridiculed the pretensions of the East African Company to a mission of civilization. The prospectus of the company, with its mingling of trade and philanthropy, smacked of humbug such as Horatio Bottomley of the Hansard Union might have put his name to. The real power of the company lay in the spirit of jingoism behind it. He would warn the House that if this sort of thing continued the British empire would go to pieces like an overfilled balloon.

Ironical laughter from the opposition greeted this statement; but raising his voice, Mr. Labouchere proceeded without pause to his final statement that, as a practical man, he was disinclined to divide the House on the amendment and therefore was willing to defer the decision in the matter until the vote of expenses for the Uganda commission should come up.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Labouchere might better have reserved his speech also until the vote on this question came up. As to the relations of Italy to the triple alliance and France, he was not aware that anything had occurred since the accession of the present government to power to cause uneasiness about Great Britain's foreign relations. The government aimed to maintain eternal peace, and he trusted it would be able to restore the desired harmony between the native government and Great Britain. A spirit of conciliation, he believed, animated the French government, and this spirit would be reciprocated, although he declined to express an opinion affecting England's liberty of action in the matter of remote or immediate withdrawal from Egypt.

In reply to questions of Mr. Goschen Sir William Harcourt announced that Sir Gerald Portal, government commissioner to Uganda, had been empowered to arrange for the preservation of the peace after leaving Uganda.

Mr. Gladstone concurred in his reply, but objected to Mr. Goschen's attempt to interpret his concurrence as an admission that Portal was to have a free hand to do as he thought best.

After a discussion lasting for three hours the House of Lords assented to the Queen's address without a division.

HAWAII'S COMMISSIONERS.

They Have Their First Interview With Secretary of State Foster.

Mr. Thurston Said the Delegation Were Well Satisfied With Their Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The first interview between the Hawaiian annexationists and Secretary Foster was held in the diplomatic parlor of the State Department this morning and lasted half an hour. There were present Secretary Foster and Solicitor Partridge representing the United States, and Messrs. Thurston, Wilder, Castle, Marsden and Carter, the Hawaiian commissioners. Mr. Kinney, of Salt Lake City, was present with them as unofficial adviser, also Dr. Mott Smith, Hawaiian minister, the latter of whom made the introductions. Mr. Thurston, on behalf of his associates, presented their credentials from President Dole of the Provisional Government and supplemented them with brief statements as to the cause of their visit. Secretary Foster responded in a few words of welcome, stating that the reason for their errand was well known to the people of the United States. After the exchange of more social greetings in the course of which the Secretary expressed his regret that he was unable to receive them at his own house, which had been closed in expectation of his departure for Europe next week, the interview closed with an engagement to meet again at three o'clock this afternoon at the same place. The Hawaiian commissioners returned at once to the hotel, where they discussed the question of making a statement to the people of the United States upon the subject of their mission to this country. Mr. Thurston being asked whether their reception by Secretary Foster had been satisfactory, replied it had been quite so. Of the details, however, he could not speak, as he had been requested by Secretary Foster, pending negotiations, to make no statements regarding the progress thereof. Other members of the commission united with Mr. Thurston in expressing much satisfaction over the manner of their reception. Mr. Castle said he had found Secretary Foster to be an exceedingly affable gentleman, and he anticipated very pleasant relations between him and the commissioners during their stay.

The Testimonials

Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always within truth and reason.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by **Hood's Pills.** Unequalled as a dinner pill.

FOR COLDS AND SORE THROAT.

SIRS,—We use Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for colds and sore throat and it is excellent. My sister had asthma since childhood, but on trying Yellow Oil for it she soon was cured.

MISS LIZZIE CHAPELLE, Baldwin, Ont.

Try Victoria Lager.

CABLE NEWS.

Sir Charles Tupper In Paris Negotiating a Treaty Between Canada and France.

The King of Greece and the Earthquake Sufferers—The Great Conservative Victory.

C. P. R. Steamship Sails.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 4.—The C. P. R. Empress of China sailed from here for Vancouver on Friday afternoon, February 3.

The Zante Earthquake.

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—The King and Queen of Greece and Duke Constantine of Sparta have started for Zante to see the damage done by the earthquake and to do what they can for the relief of the suffering people. Since yesterday the shocks have been fewer. The loss of property caused by the calamity is estimated at eight million drachma.

Norwegian Reforms.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 3. — The Norwegian parliament opened yesterday. In his speech from the throne King Oscar promised that bills would be introduced providing for granting pensions to those persons employed in military and civil services, limiting the hours of labor and establishing a sick or accident insurance system for workmen. It was also stated that no increase would be made in taxation.

The Proposal Rejected.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The deputies rejected yesterday a proposal that all deputies of the parliaments of 1885 and 1889 be pronounced ineligible for re-election, in view of the general suspicion that most members of these parliaments had been compromised by the Panama scandal.

The French Academy.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—An election was held yesterday to choose successors to Ernest Renan, Camille Rousset and Xavier Marmier as members of the French Academy. The balloting resulted in the election of Viscount Henry de Borbier, a poet, and M. Thoreau d'Angin, a historian. The competition for the seat made vacant by the death of Marmier was great, five ballots being taken without result. One of the candidates was Zola, who received only six votes.

Obituaries.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Hon. J. F. Townsend, judge of the Irish Court of Admiralty, is dead.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Barttelot, member of Parliament for Horsham, Sussex, is dead.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—Charles Andrae is dead. He held a portfolio and was president of the council.

To Suppress Evidence.

ROME, Feb. 3.—A Palermo daily says that the murder of Signor Notarbartolo on a railway train near Aeta Villa yesterday was part of a plot to suppress the evidence concerning the bank scandals. Notarbartolo was for long a director of the bank of Sicily, and as such got possession of many documents incriminating persons of high influence. These documents, says the daily, were in his satchel when he was killed, but are now missing.

Conservative Victory.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Conservatives won a signal victory to-day by capturing Huddersfield, which had gone Liberal in 1886 and 1892. The contest was for the seat made vacant by the death of W. Summers, Liberal. It was bitterly contested, and largely on the Home Rule issue, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett having declared in a speech in behalf of the Conservative candidate, Sir Joseph Crosland, that any legislative body in the land would be controlled by those who in the past had threatened vengeance upon the Ulster Loyalists, to tax British imports and to establish Roman Catholicism. Sir Joseph Crosland was elected by 7,062 votes to 7,033 for Woodhead, Liberal. At the late general elections, Summers, Liberal, had 7,089 votes to 6,837 for Crossland.

Prospective Rebellion.

CAIRO, Feb. 4.—The Khedive will go to Assioot on Sunday to open a railway, and it is said that during his absence a rebellion will be started.

Launch of the Viking.

CHRISTIANA, Feb. 4.—The Viking, the ship intended for the World's Fair, was launched to-day amid great enthusiasm. Admiral Karen, commander of the Norwegian navy, and numerous naval officers were present.

Bank Suspension.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 3.—The Banco de Roma y la Plata has suspended payment in consequence of losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. Losses amount to $1,000,000.

Bakers' Strike Ended in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The strike of journeymen bakers ended last evening. New arrangements as to the price of bread and wages of men have gone into effect. Before the settlement of the strike the rioters stormed a bakery. The proprietor ordered the men out, and when they tried to seize him he fired two shots. Two rioters were wounded severely and the rest retreated a short distance down the street. The mob tried another bakery, but were beat back by the police and proprietors. There were several skirmishes between the troops and strikers to-day, but only a few men were injured. Ten strikers were arrested.

Protecting Irish Bailiffs

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—Sir Peter O'Brien, lord chief justice of the Queen's bench division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, has decided that the Irish Government has acted illegally in refusing police protection to sheriffs and bailiffs engaged in executing writs at night. The chief justice says Chief Secretary Morley is liable to prosecution for issuing an order withholding police protection at the time stated. This decision is hailed with great satisfaction by Tory landlords.

THE PEKING.

Eleven Days Overdue—The San Juan to Be Sent Out In Search of Her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The continued delay of the steamship City of Peking in reaching this port is the engrossing topic, not alone in shipping circles but almost all others. The inquiry "Any sign of the Peking?" is constantly being made at the Merchants' Exchange and at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The steamship San Juan, which arrived from Panama yesterday, is coaling up to-day and will leave to-night in search of the Peking. She will take the Southern route and will go to Honolulu, and if the overdue steamer is not found there will continue her search on by Hong Kong.

The steamer is twenty-five days out from Yokohama, and has over 200 people on board. It is feard, if nothing worse than a breakdown has occurred, that her provisions have run short. The Peking has two compound engines, but only one shaft crank, so if it should turn out that the latter broke during the voyage, the delay could be easily explained, for at this time of the year trans-Pacific vessels have to encounter heavy and often contrary winds, which interfere greatly with ships depending entirely on their canvas.

It is not generally known that she is the largest American ship afloat. She is 426 feet long and is 5,500 tons burden. She is also one of the most powerful and is fully manned with a crew of 140 all told, including the officers. Captain Searles has been twenty years in the service of the Pacific Mail Company and never during all that time had an accident on any steamer he was in charge of. It is said of him that he cares less for time than for safety, and, therefore, if the Peking has suffered some damage he is quite likely to navigate her into port as he thinks best, regardless of how long it takes him to get her here.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The Blue Book Shows That It Was the Intention of the Khedive to Dismiss the British Officials.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The blue book laid before Parliament, dealing with recent events in Egypt, shows that the Khedive had made up his mind that if he had succeeded in defiance of England in changing his ministers, he intended to dismiss all the British officials. The book also shows that Lord Rosebery and M. Waddington, the French ambassador, had several snappish interviews, M. Waddington disputing the right of England to fetter the Khedive, and objecting to the high-handed methods of Lord Cromer, the British representative at Cairo. Lord Rosebery had retorted that the high-handedness was solely on the part of the Khedive, and that as long as British occupation continued he, Lord Rosebery, would not allow the Egyptian administration to be changed from top to bottom at the mere whim of the Khedive.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Good Progress Being Made With the Estimates—Exploration of the Mackenzie River.

Some Post Office Statistics—Dismissal of an Annexationist Public Official.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The House made splendid progress in supply yesterday. Already one-fifth of the main estimates have been voted. The Opposition thought the Governor-General ought to pay his own travelling expenses when on pleasure. Hon. Mr. Haggart said he did pay them.

There was some talk about the reappointment of A. M. Burgess, deputy minister of the interior, but the salary item passed.

Sir John Thompson said the Government would hold an inquiry into Mr. Moylan's statement that the Canadian penitentiaries were filled with the riff-raff of London sent out by Dr. Barnardo and other agencies.

The annual report of the Post Office department was presented yesterday. There were 8,288 post offices on July 1. The mail travel of last year was 28,500,000 miles. The post offices of British Columbia number 187; miles of post route, 5,541; the annual travel thereon being a million one hundred and forty-four thousand miles. The mail matter passing from Canada to China and Japan had been doubled. Letter cards similar to those used in Great Britain will shortly be issued to the public. The size of the post cards will be increased.

All the trains are late to-day. There was a tremendous storm last night.

Members will petition the Government not to relax the quarantine regulations respecting hogs, so as to enable packers to slaughter them in bond.

An exploration party of ten men leaves Ottawa next week for the Mackenie river district.

J. Cosgrove, deputy collector of inland revenue, Toronto, has been dismissed from his position for conduct unbecoming an officer in Her Majesty's service. Some weeks ago Cosgrove was formally charged with having signed a manifesto favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States, and expressing his willingness to take office in the event of political union being brought about. A commission investigated the matter, the charge was substantiated, and the Government therefore expelled him.

Parties subscribing with T. N. Hibben & Co. for Harper's Magazine, paying one year's subscription in advance, will, on payment of one dollar additional, receive a copy of "Chicago and the World's Fair," published by Harper & Bros. at $3.

Each and every purchaser of goods value of 25c has a chance in the Saturday night's drawing at Morris', tobacconist.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.

MAKE no mistake when buying a remedy for dyspepsia, headache, constipation or bad blood, be sure to get the kind that cures, Burdock Blood Bitters. "It is an excellent remedy for headache."—C. Blackett Robinson, Pub. Canada Presbyterian.

Meiklejohn's Grammars at Hibben & Co.'s.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Prospective Legislation Discussed by Nanaimo Board of Trade—A Minister's House Robbed.

A Fire at Langley Prairie—Adventures of a Hunting Party—Interior News.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 4.—The bake shops were visited by the police yesterday; only seven loaves in the entire city were found under weight.

Mr. H. J. Cambie, Chief Engineer of the Pacific Division, C. P. R., returned from Montreal yesterday. Superintendent Abbott is expected back on Saturday.

Julian Cook upset a kettle full of boiling water upon himself while taking gympastic exercise in a barber shop. He is in the hospital.

Members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society held their annual banquet at the Spa Restaurant last evening.

The store of Messrs. Riddle & Davidson, Langley Prairie, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The stock was valued at $10,000, beside there being $500 cash in the building, Insurance $2,000.

During the month of January the fire brigade was called out six times, but the total loss did not amount to over $200.

It is impossible to get the returns for the year from the fire department; whether it is negligence or design it is hard to say.

Notice of appeal has been served upon the parties interested in the B.I. & F.V. bonus by-law.

An old man named Hugh Ross was found in a starving, half-frozen condition in a shack in the outskirts. He has been sent to jail for a month under protest.

The Provincial road grant of $2,500 will be used just as soon as the weather moderates, work to commence beyond the city limits on Westminster avenue. The work comes just in time, as there are many married men badly off for employment of this nature.

The Vancouver bar congratulated Judge Bole on being the first judge to hold Speedy Trial court in Vancouver. Judge Bole, in replying, said he laid claim to several "first appearances" in court in Vancouver.

A warrant was issued this morning at the instance of Miss Brown for the arrest of T. D. Cyrs. Miss Brown alleges in her information that on the night of January 30—Mrs. Cyrs being absent—Mr. Cyrs came to her room. Her being ill after the affair was the reason for not laying information sooner. When the officer went to execute the warrant to-day he found that Cyrs had left town, presumably to go to his ranch, and that he was expected to return on Monday. Cyrs has figured extensively in the Police court, and does not bear a very good character. The city recently revoked Cyrs' license on account of the manner in which his place was conducted.

A letter from Hon. Colonel Baker to Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1560, in this city, acknowledging a resolution forwarded by the secretary, states that the Government has no intention to amend the School act on the lines therein indicated. A prominent member of the order has stated that this information, coming from the Minister of Education, will be received with much satisfaction by Orangemen and Protestants generally. The special committee on legislation appointed by the lodge will continue to meet regularly while the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments are in session.

On Monday night Mr. I. H. Hallett will apply to the City Council for an extension of the time for the reception of proposals for the erection of a drydock. The application is made on behalf of an English company, who have the patent for a pontoon dock, and have taken up the matter. With a view to making a definite offer, they have asked Mr. Hallett to supply them with complete information as regards labor, material and shipping statistics. It takes considerable time to exchange letters with England, and as the assurance is given that the company are in earnest, it is probable an extension of time will be granted. The plan of dock built by this company has been approved by the Russian Government, for whom three have been built, the German Government, who have had two constructed, and the British Government, who also have several. The great advantage is the rapidity with which a ship can be docked, half an hour only being needed to get a big ironclad into position, only two men being employed.

The tramcars will not commence running until Monday.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 4.—The chaingang has been put to work clearing the snow from the sidewalks.

The manager of the Gas works has invented a method of using coal tar for fuel, which works perfectly and is very economical.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in this city next Wednesday for their annual convention. Between forty and fifty delegates are expected. The new Odd Fellows hall will be dedicated by the Grand Master. The grand ball on Thursday evening will be attended by members of the Grand Lodge and the visiting delegates.

Bishop Sillitoe left for the East this afternoon on a lecturing tour, in the interests of the diocese of Westminster. He will lecture in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, London and other cities. Mrs. Sillitoe accompanies him.

The Westminster Dramatic Club give performances of "A Dead Shot" and "A Weak Woman" in the Opera House, on Monday evening.

It is reported that a young Englishman, Bert Widlake, who was wanted in Tacoma, for forgery, was enticed across the line from Westminster on Monday and arrested at New Whatcom. He committed the crime while employed by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who were sufferers by it. Widlake was in Victoria some weeks ago after he had departed from Tacoma.

The city council met in caucus last night. All members of the board were present and most of the important points which will come up during the year were discussed. It is understood that the meeting also considered the question of cutting down salaries, the bridge across the river and health matters.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, B. C., Feb. 4.—Strenuous efforts are being made to have Nanaimo, Comox, Alberni and the intervening places formed into a separate judicial district. The Attorney General has been communicated with personally and by letter on this subject, and he has promised to give it his careful consideration. At the last meeting of the Board of Trade a resolution endorsing the proposed alteration carried unanimously.

A light-house for Protection Island, a fog horn for the light-house at Entrance Island and a harbor light for Departure Bay will be requested of the department through D. W. Gordon, M.P., this session, not for the first time, and possibly not for the last.

Capt. Phillips Wolley, C. W. Dunne and W. F. Barton, who left on the 18th for Big Qualicum in quest of ducks, returned yesterday. While away their experiences were rather unpleasant, though they bagged a fair number of ducks. On reaching Deep Bay, the 18th, they hired a boat in which to go to Qualicum. The boat was an inferior craft, leaky and not at all sea-worthy; one man had all he could do to bale her out whilst the others pulled at the oars. Qualicum duck were tricy. The hunters left after a short stay for Comox, thence they returned to Hornby Island, where good sprot was obtained. From Hornby they moved on to Duncan's Island and there stayed until the Joan passed. An amusing incident of their trip was their stay at Qualicum Tom's, who regaled them on rice and dog-fish oil, and also provided them with the boat aforementioned. This boat proving more of an encumbrance than anything else, the hunters beached it, and made out as best they could without one. Qualicum Tom not getting his craft back as soon as he expected, and learning that the hunters had returned home, sent word down on the Joan to the Chief of Police that his boat had been misappropriated and asked him to inquire into the matter. His note contained a brief description of the party, that of Captain Wolley being "a tall man with a heavy black moustache and a Roman nose." Chief O'Connell met Capt. Wolley and his friends here, and received from them an entirely satisfactory explanation of their dealings with Qualicum Tom's boat.

The search for the body of young Stark Miller has now been given up as useless.

Rev. J. W. Galloway, Methodist missionary at Cape Mudge, when he returned home on January 5, after spending the holidays in Nanaimo, found that some miscreants had stripped the shingles off a portion of his house, and thus obtained an entrance to his dwelling. A quantity of his household effects and clothing had been stolen, and his books and examinaaion papers had been burned.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon. A communication from the Toronto Board of Trade re the fast Atlantic mail service was received and endorsed, and a communication to that effect was ordered to be sent to the Dominion Government through Mr. D. W. Gordon, M.P. A resolution passed by the Vancouver Board of Trade, urging upon the Government to introduce legislation requiring the registration of co-partnerships, was endorsed. The matter of the proposed Provincial Creditors' Relief Bill, to be introduced during the present session, was referred to Mr. Yarwood, to draft the necessary resolution, the Board entirely endorsing the object of the Bill.

ALBERNI.

ALBERNI, Feb. 2.—Two brides arrived within a week—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patterson returned from their wedding trip, and Mrs. Redford came by the last boat from Victoria.

The long expected bachelors' ball came off a week ago. It was a great success, as the hall was crowded. Sproat Lake, Beaver Creek and other places were represented, and the young men are to be congratulated.

Miss McGregor arrived by the last stage to take charge of the "Indian Girls' Home," owing to the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Lister.

Messrs. James Thomson and James Hill have been elected elders of the Presbyterian church and will be ordained on February 12; Rev. D. A. McCrae and Mr. A. Shaw, of Nanaimo, and Mr. R. McDonald, of Wellington, are expected to be present to assist at the ordination. Rev. D. A. McCrae will lecture on the following Monday, the 13th, on "How to live long and be happy." The proceeds will go to the building fund of the church.

UNION.

UNION, Feb. 3.—The first social tea and entertainment in connection with the Methodist Society, Union, was held in the public hall on Thursday evening last. Mr. Andrew McKnight, J.P., occupied the chair, and the hall was packed to its capacity. The chairman in opening the proceedings said it gave him very great pleasure to see such an appreciative audience before him, which plainly showed their entire sympathy with the movement in hand, viz., the building of a suitable place of worship for the Methodist Society at Union. The Union Colliery Company had very kindly given a suitable site for the church, and it now lay with the members to do their best to raise funds sufficient to cover the cost of the building. He hoped every one present would be very attentive during the evening, and had no doubt they would thoroughly enjoy themselves. Rev. John Robson, B.A., addressed the meeting and briefly explained the working of the object in view, after which the following programme was very efficiently rendered:

Chorus—"Galilee" ..... Methodist Choir
Song—"Pat Murphy's Breeches" ..... Mr. R. Craig (Nanaimo)
Reading—"The Other Side" .. Mr. John Denton
Song—"The Spanish Cavalier" ..... Mr. R. Robertson
Recitation—"Mary Queen of Scots" ..... Mr. J. D. Smith
Duet—"The Pilot Brave" ..... Messrs. J. V. Nicholls and J. Denton
Song—"True till Death" ..... Mr. Tom Pearce
Recitation—"Little Yacob Strauss" ..... Mrs. H. P. Collis
Song—"Pleasant Memories" .. Mrs. G. Walker
Song—"Take me back to Home and Mother" ..... Mrs. P. White
Recitation—"The Burial of Moses" ..... Mrs. G. W. Clinton
Song—"Far Away" ..... Mr. J. Denton
Recitation—"Frederick O'Hoy" .. Mr. R. Craig
Song—"The Old Brigade" .. Mr. J. V. Nicholls

At the close of the entertainment the company sat down to an excellent repast prepared by the lady members and friends. The following assisted in handing round the good things: The Misses Whyte, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Denton, Miss McKay and Messrs. J. Denton, W. Wright, and Rev. John Robson. The usual vote of thanks brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Messrs. Grant and McGregor have nearly completed a large ice house for Superintendent Little. The building, which is situated close to Union Hotel, is capable of holding twenty tons of the cooling crystal, which is being hauled from Walker's Lake, one and a half miles from town. The ice is of excellent quality and is sawn into blocks suitable for handling. This work is in the hands of Mr. Robert Grant, of the sawmill, and nearly fifteen tons have been safely stowed in the building.

On Tuesday last Mr. Sam Davis, manager of the Union Hotel, had the misfortune to slip and fall on some frozen ground opposite the Tunnels. Sam has damaged his frame considerably but is at his old stand again, looking little the worse for his fall.

The Joan arrived yesterday after a rather stormy passage, bringing mails, passengers and a large consignment of freight for local merchants. She brought up a number of wheels, axles, springs, etc., for the new railroad cars, also some machinery for Mr. Little's steamer.

The steamer Walla Walla arrived at the wharf yesterday to load a cargo of Union coal; the ship C. F. Sargent is anchored in the bay awaiting the arrival of the tug Lorne; ss. Joan will take down a consignment of roburite, the new safety explosive manufactured at the works here. It is to be used in the N.V. Coal company's mines at Nanaimo.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Haytian Republic Goes Ashore, But Escapes Wonderfully Well.

The steamer Haytian Republic, running freight and passengers on the route between Portland and Seattle, went ashore Wednesday night at 8:30 during the blizzard prevailing at that hour. Captain Harry Struve, who was in command at the time, says the weather was very thick when the accident occurred. The vessel will probably come off without any damage. At the time he left the vessel the tide was out, and from a general observation taken it appears that no damage was done; not even the copper was torn off the vessel's hull in any place. The vessel at the time of the accident was on her way from Seattle to Vancouver, from where she carries Canadian Pacific freight to the American side. If no damage is done the steamer will proceed direct on her way to Vancouver as soon as she gets off.

The steamer Wilmington, which left Victoria a week ago, has not yet arrived at Portland. Tugs from the Cape report not having seen anything of her. The Wilmington has been running on the same route and in connection with the steamer Michigan, recently wrecked on the Vancouver Island coast.

OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Walla Walla was two hours late in sailing for San Francisco yesterday, on account of going to Comox for coal, not being able to obtain the necessary fuel in time at her regular coaling stations. Her passenger list from Victoria was very light this trip, it being made up of the following names: H. Leverton, L. Heynemann, G. Henry and wife and P. Correll and wife. The Walla Walla also took a few steerage passengers and a small amount of freight from this port.

MARINE NOTES.

The tug Lorne returned from the Cape yesterday, where she has been for the past three or four days. It is understood nothing has yet been done in the way of wrecking the stranded steamship Michigan, the weather having been so far too stormy.

The sealing schooner Arietas, Captain A. Douglas, expects to sail for the Japan coast to-day. She had cleared at the Custom House several days ago, but the recent storms prevented her sailing.

The sealing schooner Libbie, Capt. Hackett, will probably sail for the Japan coast to-morrow. Two days later the Fawn will depart for the same sealing grounds.

Tugs Mystery and Falcon arrived from Nanaimo yesterday with coal. The steamers had been detained several days by the stormy weather.

The Race Rocks foghorn has been kept blowing at intervals for the past three or four days, signifying that the weather is hazy in the Straits.

The C.P.R. steamship Empress of Japan sails for the Orient to-morrow. She will, it is expected, carry a big cargo but few passengers.

The big steam collier Wellington, heavily laden with coal from Departure Bay for San Francisco, passed out to sea yesterday morning.

The Cariboo and Fly's sailing for the North has been postponed until to-morrow.

Steamer City of Kingston arrived from the Sound yesterday on schedule time.

The ss. City of Topeka sails from the Sound for Alaska to-day.

ENTERED.

Str. Islander ..... from Vancouver.
" Walla Walla ..... " Port Townsend.
" City of Kingston ..... " "
" Joan ..... " Nanaimo.
" Mystery ..... " "
" Falcon ..... " "
" Lorne ..... " Straits.

CLEARED.

Str. Islander ..... for Vancouver.
" Walla Walla ..... " San Francisco.
" City of Kingston ..... " Port Townsend.

BILIOUSNESS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for biliousness and find it the best remedy for this complaint. I used several other remedies but they a l failed to do me any good. However, it required only two bottles of B. B. B. to cure me completely, and I can recommend it to all.

Yours truly,
WM. ROBINSON, Wallaceburg.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS
116 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Dyeing and Scouring of Ladies' and Gents' Wear. Curtains, Silks, Ostrich Feathers and Fancy Dyeing. Steam Finishing. Cleaning Cricket, Athletic Suits and Gloves a Specialty.
oc5 JAMES ALLISON, PROPRIETOR.

CHURCH ORGANS.

The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from $300 to $1,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send—(free)—complete specifications of a
PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN,
exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences.—These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.
NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.
su-eow-d&w

KOFF NO MORE
WATSONS' COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM
de24-tts

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
Nos. 64 and 66 Store Street, Victoria
a30

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.
A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or overexertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.
For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO, Victoria, B. C.
jly17-d&w-eod

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

YOUNG English lady having hotel experience, desires position as housekeeper or otherwise; educated; musical; highest references. Address A, COLONIST office. fe1-5t

WANTED—A competent farm hand; must understand milking. Apply to Jas. Phair, Goldstream. fe3-3t

WANTED—An eight room house with all modern conveniences. Centrally located. Fort street preferred. Address P. O. box 661. fe2-3t

WANTED—A competent woman to proceed to England during March or April, to take charge of two children, aged respectively ten and five years. All expenses paid. Apply by letter stating age, qualification, etc., to G. T. COLONIST office. fe2-1wk

WANTED—Employment as valet or butler in private family by young man; local references. Apply to W. E. J., COLONIST office. ja27-12t

MRS. WINDEBANK, ladies' nurse; first-class English certificate; 85 Fort street, Victoria. Comfortable apartments and good nursing for ladies during confinement. no19-6m

AGENTS WANTED—On salary or commission, to handle the new Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The quickest and greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. No abrasion of paper. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days. Another $32 in two hours. Previous experience not necessary. For terms and full particulars, address The Munroe Eraser Mf'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.-x424 my24

TO LET. OR LEASE.

TO LET—Two rooms with board, use of sitting rooms and bath. 127 Menzies street. ja11-1mo

TO LET—Neat, clean, furnished rooms, well lighted. By day, week or month, call and see them. Mrs. Dow, Cromwell House, 104½ Government street. no22

TO LET—House with seven rooms and bath, $12.50 a month. Apply to 82 Menzies street. 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—To cannery men—A few tons of sheet zinc. Apply at Ontario Wagon Shop, Wm. Powell, 82 Duncan St. ja29-12td-1tw

FOR SALE—Two new sleighs at $22 each. Apply at Ontario Wagon Shop, Wm. Powell, 82 Duncan street. ja29-12td-1tw

FOR SALE—To factory, mill owners and others—Three tons three-quarters new bolt, heavy nut, at 4c. per lb.; also two tons of bolts, various sizes, all lengths, very cheap Apply to Ontario Wagon Shop, Wm. Powell, 82 Duncan street. ja29-12td-1tw

FOR SALE—Eight roomed house and lot, 68 feet frontage, on Hillside avenue near fountain. $2,150 cash. Apply R. C. Russell, 45 Hillside avenue. ja31-1t

FOR SALE—Two pure bred St. Bernard puppies; also good Pointers, Setters and Spaniels; dogs boarded and kennelled. Frank Turner, Mount Tolmie Kennels. ja24-1m

FOR SALE—In Comox district, a farm of 113 acres, well fenced and 80 acres under cultivation. Apply to James Clark, Comox. ja27-1m-w

FOR SALE—Christmas prices—For two months only. First and second class silk pongees reduced from $8 and $7 to $7 and $6 per piece of from 18 to 20 yards. Apply C. F. Moore, corner of Clark and Taunton streets, off Pembroke street, Spring Ridge, three minutes walk from tram terminus. ja20 1mo

FOR SALE OR TO LET—With immediate possession, two houses on Rae street. Parlor, dining room, four bedrooms, bath room upstairs and gas. Apply to J. W. Carter, opposite. oc27-tf

FOR SALE—

143 choice residential lots, between Battery Street and Dallas Road, closely adjacent to Beacon Hill Park.

Plan and price list at office of
JOHN J. AUSTIN,
my22 Government Street.

FOR SALE—

49-acre blocks, Matsqui Prairie, at $35.
160 acres, improved farm, McPherson's, $3 per acre.
100 acres, fine dairy farm, at Sumas, $50 per acre.
Two new houses, 5 rooms, Saanich road, worth $1,200 each, a bargain at $900 each.
Two lots, Pembroke street, $300 and $275.
Building lots, residences and business property for sale.
120 feet frontage on Douglas street, $14,000.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Mortgage Brokers. 70 Douglas Street.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.
ap27

NANAIMO LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots 1 and 10, Block 3. These lots face on Fry, Farquar and Irvine streets, have over 400 feet frontage, are close to the V. C. Co's No. 1 shaft and close adjoining the company's pay offices, where over $100,000 a month is paid out. There is not a 5c. beer saloon in Nanaimo, and here is the very best place to start one and make a fortune in no time. These lots are worth $5,000; I will sell them for $2 500 cash.
WM. BEAUMONT,
ja29 Cadboro Bay Road.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURES BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness or Liver Complaint arises from torpidity or wrong action of the liver, and is a fruitful source of diseases such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, etc. As a perfect liver regulator
B.B.B. EXCELS
all others, having cured severe cases which were thought incurable.
Mrs. Jane Vansickle, Alberton, Ont., was cured of Liver Complaint after years of suffering by using five bottles of B.B.B. She recommends it.

THE GLOBE RESTAURANT
OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,
42 YATES ST.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT: THOMAS VINCENT, PROPRIETOR.
ja15-1m

The Whitworth
—is—
The Wheel.
Expert riders choose it every time. See samples before ordering a new mount. au

EDUCATIONAL.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
HEAD MASTER: REV. C. ENSOR-SHARP, M. A.
This School will re-open in the School Room, Church Hill, on
Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1893
At 9.30 a.m.
Communications can be addressed to Post Office Box 188, Victoria, B.C. de25

VICTORIA COLLEGE FOR GIRLS
BELCHER STREET, VICTORIA.
The College will re-open on January 16th, 1893.
For terms and all particulars apply to the Principal.
ap20 MISS KITTO.

FRENCH LANGUAGE
Taught by F. CONSTANT, 86½ Douglas St.
The method employed has been recognized in Europe and America as far superior to any system of learning in a short time to speak, understand, write and read correctly the modern tongues.
Instruction is given either privately or in classes not exceeding five members, at any time between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. ja15-1m

Private Boarding & Day School for Girls
GLEN HOUSE, COR. VANCOUVER AND SCORESBY STS.
MISS INGLIS
Will re-open the above on
MONDAY, JAN. 16TH
For terms, references, etc., apply at the School. au12

THE Rev. A. J. Greer, M. A., and Mrs. Greer have opened a Language, Mathematical and Elementary School at first house Oak Bay ave. Candidates prepared for all Civil Service Examinations; also for matriculation in English and Colonial Universities of Divinity, Medicine and Law. Elementary department—Children under 11, Music, Pencil and Crayon Drawing a specialty. Evening Classes for those backward with their studies. Terms on application. no6-1mo

FINE ART—A. F. Loemans has re-opened his studio to resume his class since the holidays and is prepared to teach in connection with landscape painting decorative art. A few samples in this line may be seen at T. N. Hibben's. For arrangements call at studio, new Market, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. ja13 1m

PR. HILLIGER,
Teacher of VIOLIN, PIANO AND GERMAN.
Apply 56 Pandora Street.
ap3-w&su-3m

F. VICTOR AUSTIN
(Of Paris, Brussels and London),
Teacher of the Violin.
Late Professor of Music Laurel Hall and Oak Grove Colleges; Chase's Seminary and Ursuline Convent, near San Francisco.
For terms, etc., apply 133 Fort street.
ja24-tts

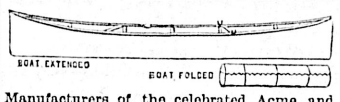
PIANOFORTE TUNING.
MR. A. F. OWEN
Pianoforte Tuner, from J. and J. Hopkinson, the well-known manufacturer of pianofortes, London, England; 12 years' experience. Particulars as to my ability may be had from the above firm. 3½ years with Goodwin & Co., Victoria.
Orders left at Hibben's Bookstore and Waitt's Music store. ja10

GEO. W. FUGGLE
Pianoforte Maker and Tuner.
VIOLINS, MANDOLINS AND GUITARS REPAIRED
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess Ave., also at Jamieson's Bookstore, next Post Office. P. O. Box 422. mc13 tf

French Syndicate Co., Northfield.

Creditors of the above concern are requested to render verified accounts to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, 1893, when the first dividend will be distributed.
M. STROUSS,
Trustee, 65 Wharf Street.
Victoria, January 5, 1893. ja6-f-su-w

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!
THE ACME FOLDING BOAT CO.

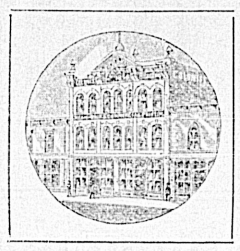


Manufacturers of the celebrated Acme and Eureka Folding Boats; safe, light, handsome, compact; unequalled for fishing, shooting and cruising: weight, 35lbs. up. Prices from $25.00. Collapsible Canvas Decoys—two dozen carried in coat pockets. Send for catalogue 1892.
R. L. & J. W. KIRKUP,
Sole Agents for Canada,
my-22 242 St. James St., Montreal.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR
Largest Stock of New Goods and at Very Low Prices.
Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.
T. S FUTCHER
Importer and Retailer,
41 Fort Street, - Victoria, B.C.
ja30

A FINE LINE
PRESSED BRICKS
Slightly off color,
Selling at a Great Reduction.
F. C. DAVIDGE & CO.
oc8

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN!
All those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and having been unsuccessfully treated will find this famous remedy a certain and speedy cure for Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Inability, Mental Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Memory, Exhausted Vitality, Errors of Youth, Secret Diseases, etc. Price, $1 per box, or six boxes, which will cure most cases, for $5, post paid. All correspondence confidential. Write for circulars.
Address D. E. CAMPBELL,
Family Chemist,
P. O. Box 200. Sole Agent, Victoria, B.C.
se7-d&w



THE COLONIST

SUPERIOR

PRINTING!

LITHOGRAPHING

Catalogue, Commercial, Society and General Printing

Printing for Manufacturers.
Printing for Wholesale Dealers.
Printing for Lawyers.
Printing for Retail Merchants.
Printing for Railroads.
Printing for Steamboat Co's.
Printing for all purposes and of all description.

Style A-1. Prices Right

No Order too Large or too Small for Our Capacity.

Printing for Insurance Companies

LITHOGRAPHING

Samples of Artistic Work in this Department will be furnished on application. Having secured the services of a first-class Artist, all work entrusted to us will be guaranteed to be equal to the best.

LABEL PRINTING

All descriptions of Colored Labels furnished at shortest notice. Our facilities for executing orders in this line are unequalled on the Pacific Coast north of San Francisco.

RAILWAYS.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 17,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday September 30th, 1892. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

| GOING SOUTH. READ UP. | | |

OLD AND UNSAFE.

The Boiler Responsible for the Tumbo Island Fatality Was Unfit for Service.

Facts Developed at the Coroner's Inquest—The Finding of the Jury.

The inquest on the bodies of J. N. Harris and Murdoch Morrison, killed by the boiler explosion at Tumbo Island on Sunday last, was yesterday held before Coroner Walkem and the following jury: Messrs. Thomas Shaw (foreman), Richard Penketh, J. Dempster, Charles Hawkins, Wm. Robinson and W. H. Derby. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of the deceased men.

P. Watelet, prospector and manager, was the first witness. He deposed that on the morning of January 29 he was in the boiler house of the Tumbo Island Mining Co., and three or four minutes after leaving heard an explosion. He was then apprised that the boiler had burst, and that two men had been killed. The dead bodies were brought to his house.

"Two hours afterwards," added the witness, "I left in an open row-boat, and at 6 o'clock boarded the Islander for Victoria. It being Sunday I could not telegraph to the coroner at Nanaimo. I had nothing whatever to do with the works, they being in the hands of contractors. I bought the boiler from Mr. W. P. Sayward, second hand. When the boiler reached the grounds, in September last, it was tested by a Japanese superintendent up to 120 lbs. This man has since left for Japan. About a month ago a new injector was supplied. At the time of the accident, or at least twenty minutes before the accident, I was there, and the pressure was at 65 lbs., and the water stood about the middle of the glass tube."

"When you bought the boiler," asked the Coroner, "was it examined by any person for you except the Japanese?"

Witness replied in the negative. He was present about three weeks ago when the boiler was cleaned out by the chief engineer. The Japanese by whom the boiler was inspected produced papers showing his qualifications, and worked the engines for some time. Both the engineer and his assistant were Japanese before white labor was introduced.

To the Foreman: I was not the owner of the boiler, as it belonged to the old Tumbo Island Co. I cannot say how long it was in use. It was a horizontal tubular boiler. I have not brought down any of the parts of the boiler with me.

Mr. Edmond Harris: How was the boiler tested—had they any pumps?

Witness: We tested the boiler with a hand pump and raised the indicator up to 120 lbs.

Mr. Morrison: Did you agree with the contractors to supply good machinery for the work?

Witness: According to contract, if the water came in too fast for the machinery, there was to be new machinery furnished.

Mr. Morrison: That is not an answer to my question. What I want to know is: Was the machinery to be supplied of good quality, and safe for use?

Witness: The contract read, that in case the contractors should quit work the machinery should be returned in good order.

The Coroner: That is not the question. Was it in the agreement between you and the contractors that the machinery should be proper and safe for the work?

Witness: We supposed it to be safe.

W. P. Sayward was sworn, and when asked his occupation replied, "I am a debt collector. I have been out of business for some time." (Laughter.) The boiler referred to by last witness had been in my possession for four or five years. It came into my possession as a second hand boiler, and had been previously used in Bunster's flour mill on Johnson street. I have no idea how long it had been in use there. The boiler was subsequently sold to the Oriel Pipe Co., and having been used by them for about a year, it again came into my hands. Then Mr. Gabriel wrote down from Tumbo Island asking me to ship the boiler up there. That's all I know about it.

To the Foreman: When I sold the boiler to the Oriel Pipe Co. I said I would take for it whatever the engineer said it was worth, but I never got any settlement. I never had it inspected by a competent man. I was to have got $300 for the boiler from the Tumbo Island Co. This boiler lay for a long time in the saw-dust pile, close to where the old bridge was. I do not remember having had any previous offers for it.

The Coroner: What would be the value of a new boiler of the same make and capacity?

Witness was unable to answer the question.

Mr. Morrison: Did you sell the boiler as a good one or as old iron?

Witness: I sold it for $300.

To the Coroner: I understood that new tubes had been put in the boiler by the Oriel Co.

Louis Brule, partner with the deceased, Morrison, in the sinking of the shaft, deposed that on Sunday morning last he was in the boiler house, and shortly after leaving it heard the explosion. On investigation he found that the boiler had exploded and that Harris and Morrison had been killed. Witness knew nothing about the boiler, and considered the men in charge competent and careful.

Mr. Morrison: Who engaged Harris?

Witness said that he had been engaged by Morrison, deceased, and himself. They were to get the proper machinery from the company to prosecute the work.

Dr. Hanington deposed to having examined the bodies of the deceased men in Lockhart's undertaking parlors. The bodies were frozen, but there were numerous marks of scalds and burns, and the heads were badly fractured. He considered that death must have been instantaneous in each case.

Cyrus A. Dean, the engineer in charge of the works at Tumbo Island, swore that he was in his bed at the time of the accident. Witness had been a third class marine engineer.

To the Foreman: I am not aware that Harris, the deceased, held a certificate as engineer. With him, I examined the boiler and we agreed it was safe to run her with sixty-five pounds of steam. I believe the boiler gave way over the furnace.

"Do you think," asked the Foreman, "that the accident was due to shortage of water or the weakness of the boiler?"

Witness declined to express an opinion. In further examination he said that the boiler was somewhat crystalized, and being crystalized was not altogether safe except at low pressure. A boiler inspector would not consider a boiler safe if crystalized and fifteen or twenty years old. Witness was not aware that the boiler had been inspected by any competent person.

Wm. Henry Peddle, the blacksmith engaged at the works, gave evidence as to the accident. He was in his workshop at the time the boiler exploded, but prior to this he observed that the gauge showed between 60 pounds and 70 pounds of steam. Immediately previous to the explosion he heard Harris say to Morrison, "She has sprung a leak."

Witness explained the finding of the bodies and their subsequent removal. The boiler had a bad reputation on the Island.

The Foreman of the Jury was put in the witness box and some pieces of the exploded boiler handed to him for inspection. As a practical boiler maker he expressed the opinion that a boiler of such material would be unsafe, and ought to have been condemned years ago. The sample produced was crystalised, and had the boiler been inspected it would unquestionably have been condemned. There was, however, no compulsory inspection of boilers on shore, and thus many faulty boilers were in use.

This concluded the evidence and the Coroner, in summing up, pointed out that the jury would have something to say as to the responsibility of those who passed off a defective boiler as a safe one, and thus deprived two men of their lives.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict setting forth that the deceased died from the effects of injuries received from the explosion of a boiler; that the boiler was one which, owing to decay and crystalisation, was not capable of bearing the pressure; and that for the better protection of the public it would be desirable to have an inspector appointed, without whose certificate no boiler should be used.

THE COCO DE MER.

To the Editor:—In your issue of Thursday, in a paragraph on the "Coco de Mer," you state, "the Royal Botanic Society of London has at last obtained a specimen of that rarest of Oriental rarities." I am in a position to state they have been in possession of specimens for many years, but they have lately procured another.

The origin of the Coco de Mer (Lodoicea seychellarum) was discovered in the year 1743. It grows in a state of nature on the islands of Praslin and Curecuse, in the Seychelle Archipelago, only. Those found growing on the other islands have been planted, and only a few appear to thrive. Its medicinal virtues have been greatly exaggerated. The tree was at one time supposed to grow at the bottom of the sea, but that theory has long been exploded.

The tree takes 25 years to come to the fruit-bearing stage. The nuts are seven or eight years reaching a mature state. The crown or texture of the top of the tree is said to be used like that of the Cabbage Palm. The kernel of the nut is a gelatinous substance, and is also eatable.

Botanic.

FROM AN EDITOR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

I find that I am unable to prophesy. The future is a fairyland palace whose portals I cannot enter. Moving toward it from the Here I am charmed with its brilliant facade. What sculptured splendors—portieoes, pillars, statues, windows! What is within? But as I advance the airy structure recedes. I cannot push beyond its threshold; its doors never open; on their other side are silence and mystery. I know not what is there.

To-day I was reading the prophecies of Babeuf. He was a French revolutionary, a coworker of Robespierre and Condorcet. In 1792, possessed of fundamental sociologic truths, and inspired by the political progress of the times, he foretold for 1992 the abolition of rank, of poverty, of social injustice. He saw clearly the relation of land to labor and the manifold benefits of co-operation. He expected all the world soon to see what he did. So he described a dreamer's 1892, but we beheld the 1892 of fact.

Yet let us listen to to-day's visionaries and dreamers. They are pleasing fellows.

There's imaginative John Wanamaker. He foresees a one cent letter for all the postal union; a free mail delivery in every country district; a short hour day for post office employees; a cheap national telegraph and telephone service.

The poet of a pure democracy, Dana, predicts legislation by all the citizens in every political body corporate. He fancies that all the electors of the United States may vote directly—yea or nay—on the tariff, on the silver coinage, on a national banking system, or restriction of immigration. From New England and Swiss experiences he infers real democracy the best policy, even for the whole Union.

Another bold theorist is C. P. Huntington. He assures us of wondrous millions to be saved in railroad consolidation. What, then, if all our trunk railroads were under a single management?

President McLeod, of Reading, is out with a financial suggestion. The conconsumer of coal, he says, will be benefitted if the great coal operator, Mr. McLeod's railroad, performs the complete work of producing coal, from digging it to delivering it in the consumer's cellar. The plan abolishes retail agents, reduces the working force otherwise and permits of one general superintendency.

Those audacious revolutionists, Armour and Rockefeller, have actually evinced glimmerings of practicability! From central headquarters they control vast organized systems of meat and oil distribution. Shall our people ever again go back to petty local methods? Never! These businesses are now adjusted to a national scale.

Many enthusiasts are at work in lesser circles of social reform. DeVoe, for twenty years superintendent of New York's markets, wrote a book to show that a public market in each ward would reduce the price of country produce to the householder by 20 per cent. or so. The department store proprietors are forever entertaining wilder schemes to be applied in cheapening shop goods. The unconservative street railroad system, with its cable and trolleys, has brought the average cost of the passenger's ride (to the syndicate) down to two cents.

Ah, if the great public would take to dreaming with these dreamers, planning for itself as they do for themselves, and taking up with their ways of doing business, how rich and happy it might be in 1993!

J. W. Sullivan.

Blow, blow, blow! That disagreeable catarrh can be cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the constitutional remedy.

Sheffield pocket and sporting knives at Fo c's, 78 Government street.

SISTER SOCIETIES.

Local Lodges Recovering from the Effects of the Prolonged Cold Snap.

Uniform Rank K. of P. Celebration—Joint C. O. O. F. Meeting—General Notes.

WING to the," etc., nothing very special occurred in local lodge circles last week, though the attendance generally was much better than that of the week before. The first effects of the cold wave have been to some degree overcome, and before long the usual routine will once more be taken up.

I. O. O. F.

Acme lodge, No. 14, will hold their meetings in the K. of P. hall on Broad street on and after Monday, the 13th inst. The change was made owing to a lack of sufficient room in the I.O.O.F. hall. This lodge is growing rapidly in membership and popularity.

Dominion lodge, No. 4, held their usual weekly meeting on Thursday night.

Local representatives to the Grand Lodge, to be held in Westminster, will leave for that city on Wednesday. The party will include families and some friends, and a pleasant trip will no doubt result.

K. OF P.

Far West lodge met on Friday night, when Grand Chancellor J. M. Hughes handed over the new rituals.

On the 23rd inst. the new Pythian Castle at New Westminster will be dedicated. Grand Chancellor Hughes and Sir Knight Colonel Behnsen will attend the ceremony, and will organize a new lodge with fifty charter members.

The Uniformed Knights will hold a two days' celebration in Seattle on the 19th and 20th inst. A number of Sir Knights from Victoria will be present to assist the Seattle divisions in celebrating Pythian Day.

The Saanich lodge will be organized in a few weeks.

At the next meeting of Far West lodge a number of applications for membership will be read.

Four members of Far West lodge were on the sick list when the last report was read.

The Ball committee will report at the next meeting of the lodge.

Sunset lodge, No. 10, received three applications for membership and conferred the rank of Knight at their last meeting.

C. O. O. F., M. U.

The local lodges of the above order held a joint meeting in Fernwood Hall last Friday evening, for the purpose of receiving an official visit from the D.D.G.M. of British Columbia. Bro. P.N.G. Dwyer occupied the chair, being ably supported by distinguished visiting brethren. The routine business of the lodge being disposed of Bro. Ramsay, of Vancouver, D.D.G.M., was received with the honors of the order and made welcome in very appropriate remarks by the chair. Bro. Ramsay then proceeded to lay before the brethren the progress of the order in British Columbia since his acceptance of the office, last October, during which time six new lodges had been organized. Bro. Ramsay also complimented the Victoria lodges on their progress, and intimated that, in the near future, a Grand Lodge for British Columbia will be inaugurated. A number of short addresses were given by other members, after which the lodge closed and was opened in the Purple Degree, when the D. D.G.M., ably assisted by P.P.G.M. Bro. Tagg, conferred the degree on two of the Past officers. Fernwood lodge intend, during the coming month, to hold another of their popular socials and dances for the benefit of the piano fund.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

On Monday evening "Milton" Lodge will convene in their hall, on which occasion a large gathering of the brotherhood is expected. Among the topics of the evening, is the all important one of the grand social entertainment, shortly to be held for members and their friends only. The brethren of "Milton" Lodge and the order in general, will learn with satisfaction that Bro. J. Levy has evidently passed the crisis, and is now improving.

A. O. F.

There will be several invitations issued for the next meeting of Court Northern Light, No. 5935, A O.F., on Thursday evening, when, after the business is transacted, the members intend holding a social. A programme will be furnished, which will be made as inviting as possible.

A. F. AND A. M.

The regular meeting of Victoria Columbia Lodge A. F. and A. M. was held in the Masonic temple on Thursday evening last. The attendance was below the average, but a couple of candidates were raised and a few members ballotted for.

I. O. G. T.

Victoria West I. O. G. T. will meet on Wednesday evening to instal officers for the ensuing term. The meeting was to have been held last week, but, like many others, was postponed on account of the disagreeable weather.

SONS OF ERIN.

On Wednesday evening next the Sons of Erin will meet in Pioneer hall, when the report of the committee on St. Patrick's Day celebrations will be presented.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BLIND.

They are blind who will not try a box of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

for the disorders which grow out of Impaired Digestion. For a Weak Stomach, Constipation, Disordered Liver, Sick Headache, or any Bilious and Nervous ailments, they take the place of an entire medicine chest.

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

Wholesale Agts, Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal. For sale by all druggists. 126

au12-su-w-f-d&w

GEO. A. SARGISON.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Accountant & Agent,
48 LANGLEY ST.
ap27

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE.

1½ Miles from Vernon, Okanagan Country, 960 ACRES, adjoining the estates of LORD ABERDEEN and the BARNARD BROTHERS. 640 acres ploughable prairie; 320 acres grazing; 400 acres under cultivation. Dwelling House, Frame Granary and Stable. 23 Cows, 12 Horses, Reaper and Binder, Plough Harrows, Sulky Ploughs, etc., etc. Creek of water on the land. First-rate black soil. $25 PER ACRE, INCLUDING EVERYTHING.

SHEEP FARM,

2,500 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 100 sheep (about), £1 2. 0, per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum. 135-1

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres lever park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmil. in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc. 0-3

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, $1,200. 133-1

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, $3,500. 128-4

House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, $1,000. 110-1

324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., 0-

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., ¼ acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, $6,000—terms. 137-1

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, $3,500. 136-4

320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, $6,500, on terms. 144-3

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. $4,200. 142-3

40 acres, South Saanich. $1,400. 142-4

Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. $1,650. 141-2

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. $1,400. 139-1

237 acres, Somenos Lake. 138-5

6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge.—1,250. 133-3

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $20 per acre. 147-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $15 per acre. 147-2

40 acres, Lake District. $10 per acre. 145-1

2 Building Lots, Rithet street, each $1000. 149-1

156 acres, Comox, convenient to steamer, post office, church, school, sawmill, Union Mines, etc., good hunting and fishing, 70 acres cleared and fenced, orchard, well, springs, $9000 with coal right. 150

6-Room House and Lot, 44x120, more or less, on Pandora street, $4,500. 151-2

Large Building lot, 90x112, corner Niagara and South Turner streets. (Offer) 151-4

120 acres Farming Land, Alberni, within 2 miles steamboat landing, about 6 acres cleared and fenced, log cabin, sheep pen and shed, water power from creek, first class fruit ranch, $1,200. 152-1

86 acres first class Farming Land, close to steamboat landing, main road to Nanaimo runs through the property. Good water power, $1,200. 153-1

320 acres Okanagan District, can be ploughed in an unbroken body, foundation of a fine house, large log house, 18x24, and other buildings, 1 mile from Larkin, S. & O., $15 an acre. 155

1 2-Story House, 7 rooms, bathroom and pantry. (Offer)

1 Cottage, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, pantry and closets. (Offer)

1 Cottage, 6 rooms, including kitchen, pantry, etc., $4,500. 156-1

3388 acres, Sheep Ranch, $2.25 per acre. 151-1

533 acres, sheep grazing land, Vesuvius Bay, 50 ewes, long sea frontage. $1,400. 158

107 acres, Ladner's Landing, all fenced and ditched; 70 acres timothy pasture; 7-room frame house, barns, water tank, 1 acre fruit, 3 horses, 7 pedigree Jersey cows, 1 bull, farming implements; a first-class farm. $10,700. 159-1

Lots 23 and 24, Block I, and Lots 5 and 8, Block H, being subdivision of Block VI, and a portion of Block VIII, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District. $2,000 or offer. 159-2

410 acres (more or less), Comox District; 100 acres ploughed and fenced, 3-room frame house, barn 50 x 30 and sheds, stable 30 x 22 and shed, 1½ acres orchard, springs and creek through property; reserve coal; valuable farm. $10,500. 162-3

90 acres, Boundary Bay District; 25 acres ploughed, 5 acres cleared, 5-room frame house, barn 32 x 60, chicken house, 1½ acres orchard, bearing trees, well and spring, $3,200. 161-2

132 acres, Alberni. $15 per acre. 161-4

25 acres, Cowichan District, Macpherson station; 7-room house, barn 24 x 24, chicken house 24 x 24, 1 acre close fence, boundaries fenced, ¾ mile from station. $2,500 or offer. 161-5

5-Room House, bath, chicken house and woodshed, Third street, $2,500. 162-2

Lots 1 and 2, Block 17, New Westminster District; Lot 540, Vancouver City. A bargain. For the two lots, $250. 160

TO LET.

1 Room, Government street, office, $7.50 per month.
4-Room House, 3 Edmonton street, $8 per month. 16
7-Room House, Oak Bay avenue, bath, etc., $15 per month. 17
5-Room House, 66 Pembroke street, $10 per month. 18
10-Room House, Garbally Road, hot and cold water, $25 per month. 21
6 Cottages, Spring Ridge, $10 and $12 per month.
6-Room House, 44 Second street, $13 per month. 28
4-Room House, 46 Second street, $10 per month. 29
5-Room House, 181 Pandora street (corner), $16 per month. 33
4-Room House, 295 Johnson street, $7 per month. 1
4-Room House, 226 Cook street, bath, etc., $10 per month. 4
5-Room House, Jackson street, $15 per month. 6
3-Room House, 74 North Park street, $7 per month. 7
7-Room House, 38 Mason street, $10 per month. 9
7-Room House, 6 Humboldt street, $20 per month. 10
7-Room House, 8 Humboldt street, $20 per month. 11
7-Room House, 40 Mason street, $10 per month. 13
5-Room House, Jackson street. $14 per month. 2
4-Room House, Lime Bay. $10 per month. 3
6-Room House, 66 Second street. $19 per month. 5
8-Room House, Simcoe street. $30 per month. 8
Cottage, Fowl Bay. $20 per month. 12
Store and Dwelling, 122 Yates street. $50 per month. 14
5-Room House, 59 North Chatham street. $12 per month. 15
3-Room House, 108 Johnson street. $15 per month. 19
5-Room House, 299 Johnson street. $15 per month. 20

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

VETERINARY :: SURGEON.
R. HAMILTON, M.R.C.V.S.
Office, Bowman's Livery Stables, tel. 87. Residence, 100 Cadboro Road, tel. 537. ju23

KEEFER & SMITH,
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS
Rooms 44 and 45 Five Sisters' Block, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
G. A. Keefer, M.I.C.E. H. B. Smith, M.I.C.E.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSIS OF ORES
W. PELLEW HARVEY
GOLDEN, - BRITISH COLUMBIA
1881-1885—With Messrs. Vivian & Sons, Swansea.
1885-1890—Chief Assayer and Chemist to John F. Penrose & Sims, Assayers to the Rio Tinto Co., etc., Cornwall.
Price card on application. mc12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
INVESTED FUNDS OVER $8,000,000
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.
Agent, H. E. CROASDAILE, 42 Fort Street.
oc29

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tf

KOOTENAY - INVESTMENTS.
E. C. CARPENTER begs to inform intending purchasers that he will be in Kootenay after March 5th.
Information given on Mines, Claims, and Real Estate in Nelson, Ainsworth and Slocan (Slocan especially).
Correspondence solicited. Confidential enquiries answered promptly. Address—P. O. Nelson, Kootenay, B. C. fe28-tf

NOTICE.

During my temporary absence in England, any communications may be left with, and my address obtained from Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co., Government street.
J. GERHARD TIARKS,
no27-tf Architect.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Reid & Johnston, of Quesnelle Mouth, district of Cariboo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm are to be paid to James Reid, who will assume all liabilities of the same.
JAMES REID.
W. A. JOHNSTON.
Witness, GEO. B. CLARKE. ja20-1m-d&w

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Ariadne," "Lizzie Bell," and "Irvine," large consignments of

PAINTS!!

direct from the manufacturers, which we are selling at Low Prices.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

We carry the most complete line of Coach Colors, Varnishes, and Paints in the Province.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,
Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.
TELEPHONE 82. my22 P. O. Box 86.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1873.
BANKERS
VICTORIA, B. C.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.
DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT.
GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.
AGENTS FOR WELLS FARGO & CO.
ap25-1yr

To Mill Men and Others.
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
The Victoria Shingle Mill is now prepared to fill orders for Shingles at shortest notice, at current market rates.
L. JAMIESON,
Telephone No. 46. Porter's Wharf.
oc16

WEATHER STRIPS
For Doors and Windows.
They prevent draughts.
They save fuel.
They protect your health.
Order early.
Sold and fitted by
J. P. BURGESS,
10 Broughton Street.

REMOVAL.
JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY,
BY
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
LIMITED LIABILITY

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.
Not more than one week—30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.
Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

Blue books, when looked at in the right way and from the proper point of view, are sometimes exceedingly interesting. They contain information which if presented in a more attractive form would be eagerly sought for by many who hate the very sight of a blue book, or an official report, no matter what the color of its cover may be. There are very few in this community who would take up the pamphlet having on its cover the title "Twenty-First Annual Report of the Public Schools of the Province of British Columbia, 1891-92" to while away an idle hour. Yet there is much in the book, dry as it appears, to interest even that flighty and frivolous creature "the general reader." For instance, if he would examine only one of the unattractive tabular statements even superficially he would be surprised to find how rapidly and steadily the Province of British Columbia has grown. Twenty years is not a very long period in the life even of a colony, yet he would see from that table that the schools of the Province during that short space of time have increased from fourteen to one hundred and forty-six, or nearly one thousand per cent. It is worth while to spend a little time in trying to realize what that wonderful growth means, for the increase of the number of schools implies increase and improvement in everything that goes to make a prosperous and an enlightened community. It will be seen, too, if we stop half way to mark the advancement of the Province, that the growth has been in nearly the same ratio throughout. In 1882, the schools had increased from fourteen to forty-eight, a little more than three-fold, and from 1882 to 1892 from forty-eight to 149, which is as near as may be in the same proportion. We may, therefore, expect that in 1902 there will be some 450 or 460 schools in British Columbia, and a first class college as well.

The number of children taught in the schools has increased in a still greater ratio than the schools themselves. The number of pupils enrolled in 1872 was only 412; in 1882 it was 2,653, and in 1892 the number on the school registers of the Province was 10,773. At the first period the number of single men in proportion to the population must have been very large. In the course of the next decade there must have been marrying and giving in marriage in British Columbia and the immigration of families must have commenced, for there were more than six times as many children in the Province at its close than there were at its commencement. In the next decade the increase of children, though very great indeed, was not proportionately so great as in the interval between 1872 and 1882. The increase between 1882 and 1892 was four-fold. This shows that the country was settling up fast and in a perfectly healthy manner. We are very greatly mistaken if the next ten years will not show a still greater increase in the number of children attending the schools of the Province.

The money expended in educating the youth of British Columbia shows that its Government has always been alive to the necessity of taking good care of the interests of education. The sum spent on education in 1872, when the revenue of the Province was comparatively small, was $11,575; last year the total expenditure for education proper was $160,627. This is an extraordinary increase to make in so short a period as twenty years. The increase of the expenditure on education has been uniform, keeping pace with the increase of population and the wants of the community. In 1882 it was $49,268, more than four times what it was in 1872.

This interesting tabular statement also shows us that although the sum expended on education as a whole has gone on steadily increasing the allowance per capita of the pupils has gone on decreasing. This can be understood when it is remembered that when the Province was thinly peopled the number of schools and teachers was much greater in proportion to the number of children taught than it is now. It was, therefore, much more expensive per pupil to educate a few children in a large number of schools than to educate a great number of children in a comparitively few schools. There seems to be some fear that in the towns this kind of economy is just now going a little too far, and that it would be better if the number of teachers in proportion to the children were increased. But to return to our tabular statement. In 1872 the cost for educating each child on average attendance was $57 20, in 1882 it was $36 26, and in 1892 it was $25.79. Taking the number of scholars enrolled as a basis, the cost per head of educating the children of this Province is $14.91. In 1882 it was $18 26.

There is much more in this very valuable school report which affords matter for reflection and which shows what the Government of the Province has done and is doing to advance the cause of education, but we must defer what we have to say on the subject to some future occasion.

SOME BY-ELECTIONS.

Seven by-elections are soon to take place for seats in the Imperial Parliament, one in Ireland and six in England. The Irish seat is that of South Meath, for which Mr. Davitt was elected, but which was vacated by the Election court on account of undue clerical influence. Mr. Davitt's majority was large—403—and it is more than likely that a man of the same section of the Irish party, Anti-Parnellite, will be elected. A new candidate, however, must be chosen, as Mr. Davitt has signified his intention not to run again.

The English constituencies are Burnley, Rochester, Walsall, Huddersfield, Hexham and Pontefract. At Burnley the Gladstonian candidate was at the general election returned by a large majority. Rochester is an old Conservative city which returned a Unionist by a majority of 407. It is more than probable that the result of these three elections will be to leave parties pretty much as they were. The same may be said of Walsall. As the Unionist candidate was returned there at the general election by a majority of 317, it is not likely that there has been much change of opinion in the constituency since then. We would be inclined to expect that if there is any change, it will be in favor of the Conservative candidate. Huddersfield was made vacant by the death of Mr. Summers, the Liberal member, who was returned by a majority of 261, over Sir Joseph Crossly. This gentleman is again the Unionist candidate and even the Liberals admit that his chances of election are good. The Conservatives won Hexham, which is an old Liberal borough, at the last election by 82 votes. The Gladstonians are making great exertions to regain the seat, and are sanguine of success. But they may be disappointed. Liberal stock is low just now in England, and it is more likely that the majority of 80 will be increased to 160 than that it will be transformed into even a small Liberal majority. In Pontefract it is expected that there will be a close contest. The late member, Mr. Rowland Winn, who has since been made a peer by the death of his father, was elected in 1892 by the narrow majority of 40. It had been before this for many years a sure Liberal constituency. The Liberals here, as at Hexham, are bound to strain every nerve to recover lost ground. Their majority in the House of Commons is an exceedingly small one, and they have the strongest motive to do everything in their power wherever they have a fighting chance to increase it. They think that they have a fighting chance in Pontefract, and they are evidently going to make the most of it.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

The people of the United States are becoming every year more and more jealous of strangers. Not long ago it was their boast that their country was the refuge of the poor and the oppressed of all lands; that there they could find a hearty welcome and ample opportunity to avail themselves of every advantage that it held out to its citizens. And for a long time it was all that the most enthusiastic citizens claimed for it. Men from many countries emigrated to the United States, and when there worked hard to better their fortunes. In doing this they also built up the country and made it rich and powerful. By no other policy could the United States have become the great and populous country it is in so short a time, than by the one it then pursued. It availed itself of the energies and abilities of the most energetic and not the least capable men of the countries of the Old World to develop its resources and to work its institutions. But now the descendants of these same immigrants are declaring as loudly as they can. It is time to call a halt. The United States must no longer be made the dumping ground of the countries of Europe in which to deposit their human garbage. A stop must be put to indiscriminate immigration. The Government must not permit men and women who cannot readily assimilate with its population to enter the United States. The authorities must select and discriminate. "A protest is being made against permitting Hungarians, Italians and the baser sort of the population of other countries, as well as the Chinese, making the United States their home. There is also a growl, not very loud but menacing, about allowing the labor market of the States to be glutted by the "pauper" mechanics and laborers from Europe and Canada. Protection for labor as well as for other commodities is demanded. No matter how respectable they may be, or how intelligent, or how readily they may assimilate with the native population, foreign workmen are not wanted in the United States. It is quite evident that a policy of exclusion, almost Chinese in its stringency, is favored by not a few of the descendants of the emigrants of only a few years ago, and in many instances by the emigrants themselves. The restriction of immigration as a precaution against the introduction of cholera, is warmly approved of by this class, not so much because it will decrease the danger from cholera as that it will keep foreign labor out of the country. This policy will, no doubt, be carried out with more or less vigor in the future. The days when the immigrant was received in the United States with open arms and was looked upon as an acquisition to the country, are past. He is now coldly received, is looked upon with distrust and suspicion, and any pretext for keeping him out of the country is eagerly seized by a large and rapidly increasing part of the population.

Time will tell whether this is a wise policy or not, whether the Americans are not premature in abandoning the policy which has more than anything else raised their country to the place it now occupies in the family of nations.

Weak Stomach strengthened by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

BRANDY.
ROUYER, GUILLET & CIE.
COGNAC, FRANCE.
Proprietors of 122 Distilleries, and Largest Shippers of Bulk for Ten Years.
f 11-su-th

NOTICE.
The Afternoon Passenger Trains on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway of Saturday and Sunday, February 4 and 5, are cancelled.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
fo1

KEEP OUT THE COLD!
Blankets,
Rugs,
Cardigan Jackets,
Overcoats.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
ap21

Victoria Theatre Co., Limited
The annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company will be held on Monday evening, the 6th February, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at the Driard house, Victoria.
M. STROUSS, Secretary.
ja20-3tawtd

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATCHLESS
In every respect is the assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines and Liquors contained on the shelves or in the cellars of
HENRY SAUNDERS,
39 & 41 JOHNSON ST.
"MATCHLESS" IN VARIETY!
"MATCHLESS" IN QUALITY!
"MATCHLESS" IN PRICE!
s61

MR. HAMPSON OF THE STANLEY HOUSE —IS— EXPLORING —IN— EUROPE HE EXPECTS —TO— DISCOVER —AND— CAPTURE —SOME OF THE— CHOICEST : GOODS
And Biggest Bargains ever offered in Victoria. He instructs us to hold a
GREAT : SALE
To make room for the Goods he has gone to select, so, to induce the Public to help us, we have put the prices Away Down.
Seasonable Dresses,
Choice Millinery,
Handsome Jackets,
Cloaks and Mantles.
RICH FURS
UMBRELLAS (Just opened, the best value in the city) and a good General Stock of Dry Goods.
We should like to sell them ALL before Mr. Hampson returns, about the middle of February. Come and Help us.
See Our Remnant Counter.
STANLEY HOUSE
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.
W. S. HAMPSON & CO.
my13-f-sa-tu

Notice to Architects, Builders & Others
THE PACIFIC ASPHALT CO.
Is prepared to lay
Gravel Roofing at $5 per Square
All work guaranteed.
PACIFIC ASPHALT CO
J. E. CRANE, sec.-Treas. ap27

P. A. NICOLLE & CO.
Direct importers of
JAPANESE MERCHANDISE
96 YATES ST.
(Wilson Block)
AND AT
HIOGO, JAPAN.
We carry a large stock of the best goods, imported direct from our house in Japan, which we are able to offer at very low prices. o11

CLEARANCE SALE
AT THE
MANCHESTER HOUSE
88 YATES ST.
Having disposed of the business (possession given on the 1st of March), the stock must be reduced so that purchaser can take it over at that time. To do so we will sell the whole stock at prices that will effect a clearance.
Parties owing us accounts will please call and settle.
T. HAUGHTON & CO.

I have handled $30,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!
I have also handled $20,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance.

But I Am Sick
OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.
A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of a
BANK ACCOUNT.
Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following
AWFUL SLAUGHTER:
Seven-Room House—Lot 60x120, on Oak Bay avenue—selling for $2,600; $500 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price $2,500.
Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay. Price $850; $250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price $800.
Eight-Room House—Lot 40x127, on Stanley avenue. Price $2,700; $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. New price $2,600.
Eleven-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley avenue. Price $7,500. New price $6,500. Terms to suit. This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric bell, perfect ventilation and sanitation—in fact, a home which will meet the approbation of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.
Three 6 Room Houses—Lot 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,500 each. New price $1,250. All on time at low rate of interest.
Two 5-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,150 each. New price $900; on time; favorable terms.
Twenty-five Lots in Victoria West, only one mile from the post office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residence property, selling at from $150 to $300 each. New prices $100 to $200, to clear off a long list.
One Lot 60x120, with 4-Room Cottage, on Oak Bay avenue. Price $1,500. New price $1,100.
One 6-Room House—Lot 60x120, near Jubilee Hospital. Old price $2,500. New price $2,000.
D. R. YOUNG
Land and Building Broker. No. 9 Trounce Avenue.
ja14

E. G. PRIOR & CO.
(LIMITED LIABILITY.)
Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions.
WAGONS, BUGGIES, IRON, GENERAL HARDWARE.
VICTORIA. - VANCOUVER. - KAMLOOPS.
m1

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & Co
16 AND 18 DeBRESOLES ST.
MONTREAL
TRADE MARK FOR HOLLOW WARE
TRADE MARK FOR ROGERS KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
WM. ROGERS' Knives, Forks and Spoons, etc. A. J. WHIMBEY MANAGER FOR CA

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCING ACADEMY.
MRS. Edward Dickinson will re-open her dancing academy Saturday, February 4th, 2.15 p. m., Harmony Hall, View St. ja21-1m

TENDERS.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria, B.C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B.C., to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B.C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The Company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps, profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the Company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.
C. T. DUPONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.
ja24

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the erection of an office building for Robert Ward, Esq., will be received up to noon, February 10th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications at office of
S. MACLURE, Architect
Room 23, Five Sisters Block.
fe2

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. for CONSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA during the year 1893, also for REPAIRING JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender in either case not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's office,
February 1st, 1893, Victoria, B. C. fe2

LANDS AND WORKS.

NOTICE.

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Court House, Vancouver," will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon Wednesday, 15th February, for the erection and completion of a three-story stone, brick and iron building in the City of Vancouver.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for $1,000 made payable to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. In the event of a contract being let, the cheque will be retained as part security for the due performance of the work. The cheque will be returned to unsuccessful competitors, but will be forfeited by any bidder who may decline to execute a contract if called upon to do so.

The contractor will be required to give satisfactory security, amounting to $20,000, for the due fulfilment of the contract, and for the maintenance of the plumbing and heating for a period of twelve months from the date of the completion of the work.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of N. S. Hoffer, Esq., Architect, Room 9, Millar Block, Vancouver, and at the Lands and Works Office, Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 31st January, 1893. fe2-td

LA GRIPPE'S LAST GRIP
IF YOU USE
MRS. ZINK'S
Electric Remedy
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA
—AND—
CHRONIC DISEASES
—ALSO—
KNOCKED OUT'
GEO. P. BLISS, General Manager,
Headquarters:
WINNIPEG, CANADA, or ST. JOSEPH, MO., U.S.A.
ja6

The Old Year Out
—OR—
The New Year In
IT'S ALL THE SAME.
PENDRAY
Leads in all the lines of
SOAPS
Blueing, Blacking, Extract of Soap, Etc., Etc
25 HUMBOLDT ST.
ju

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM FIVE STATES.

INFANT CITIZENS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

What Effect Does Environment Have on the Formation of Their Characters? Sample Children from New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, California and Utah.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Here are five young American citizens, all members of the great republic, compatriots in the state of infancy, but natives of five different states in the Union.

THE KNOWING NEW YORKER.

Learned people who study ethnology say that the formation of character and disposition is very much dependent upon our environments. In a country so vast and so diversified as the United States the people of each section of the country have their own distinctive characteristics. These are seen less clearly in grown people, who have learned more reserve, than in children, who are less reticent and self controlled.

The child brought up in New York is very different from the little Louisiana boy or girl, and the young Pennsylvanian from either.

Look at this little girl. New York is written in every line of her body and fold of her dress. She is chic and stylish and she knows it. Just now she dresses and lives very plainly, for she—or rather her mother—is "quite English." Her chief fare is, in consequence, oatmeal porridge, cream, brown bread and butter, and occasionally a little bacon or a mutton chop.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRIDE.

She is a youthful member of the Gotham Four Hundred, and some day will make her debut at a Patriarchs' ball and be indorsed by the Ward McAllister of the day.

She is a bright, sensible, practical little thing, and frequently astonishes her parents by an unexpected display of her varied knowledge of persons and things fondly supposed to be beyond her ken.

Her greatest pleasure is to be dressed in her best clothes and walk in Central park with her English nurse, whose curious lack, yet occasional superabundance, of h's is a constant source of wonder and unfeigned bewilderment to her.

She is not a beautiful child, but half unconsciously she manages to make the most of all her good points and to keep all her defects in the background. She has been even at this early age to one or two matinees, and talks quite knowingly in her baby fashion about the theater.

Very different is this little Pennsylvanian. She is demure, quiet and very sweet—a wise, gentle wee girlie, who

A LITTLE LOUISIANIAN.

does a good deal of subdued thinking on her own account. She is not quite so shy as she looks or would have you believe.

Every Sabbath she accompanies her sweet faced, fresh cheeked young mother to worship, and a Sunday school picnic is her wildest dissipation. On such occasions she is quite a belle among the very young gentlemen who take a decorous and sober pleasure in "Ring, A-ring A-rosy," "Green Gravel" and similar children's games.

Unlike her New York sister, few parties fall to her lot, and theaters she already knows are the evil one's snares for the unwary. She can recite in her sweet, soft little voice, with its captivating lisp, nearly all of Dr. Watts' hymns.

When she grows up she will be a pretty, wholesome maid, with strictly correct and rather prim manner that more than one young man of Quaker descent will find irresistible. She will be a good wife and mother and a thoroughly honest, pure woman.

A strain of creole blood lends a languishing glance to the soft dark eyes of this little Louisiana child. Her hair is fine jet black and curls in charming little tendrils all over her pretty head. Her complexion is pale and creamy, yet with a gleam like a pure white moonstone. Her eyebrows are finely marked and her lashes long and curly.

In disposition she is a mixture of fire and ice. She is naturally rather credulous and decidedly superstitious, and when her nurse tells her tales of witchcraft and the terrible fate that befalls little girls who are "hoodooed," her great eyes open until they look like stars. With comical gravity she goes through all the little acts intended to avert calamities that she sees done by her beloved ebon hued "aunty."

English she speaks a little, but prefers creole French, with a curious lisping patois, and in a sweet, strangely rich voice she sings quaint negro melodies with their wailing refrain and undefinable undertone of melancholy.

A great, large limbed baby is this little Californian, a "native son of the golden west," born in that gle-crious climate where the sun's rays ripen and sweeten everything. A breezy, wholesome, unconventional baby, who just now is so busy growing that he has little time for anything else. He is a generous, frank, open hearted baby, but though good natured and easy going he has very decided opinions as to his rights and is quick to resent any encroachment upon them.

A CALIFORNIA CHILD.

His favorite food is fruit, of which he eats quantities all the year round. Ice and snow are unknown to him, for flowers, fruit and green trees meet his gaze at all seasons.

He is the son of a pioneer, the youngest descendant of a "forty-niner," but he will see a very different life from that his father had known. He will never experience the rough life or eat the coarse fare of the miner's camp, and tales of such life will have as much novelty and interest for him as for any of his little eastern born cousins.

His complexion is rich and peachy looking, his eyes blue and his hair golden brown, touched here and there with gleams of sunshine. Mischievous? Well, a little. Not all the time, though, for he sleeps a good deal, but that is about the only time he is not either just beginning a piece of mischief or just finishing it.

The last of these young Americans might surprise his predecessors by laying prior claim to the proud title of American, for his ancestors for hundreds of years past owned and possessed this great continent, hunted its forests and fished in its rivers.

PLAIN, ORDINARY PAPOOSE.

He himself was born on an Indian reserve in Utah, but when he is older will probably, like many others of his nation, live in a state of discontent. He is that rarity, a full blooded Indian. Not a drop of white blood flows in his veins. He is the son of a chief, and in a few years will be sent to one of the government schools, where he will learn all that his white brothers do. He is a copper hued little brave and has all the imperturbability of his race.

More than an hour ago his dusky mother strapped him against his papoose board and left him in it, resting against a tree, yet he makes no complaint, but looks straight in front and blinks his eyes solemnly from time to time.

This is the first time he has ever seen a camera or a white man, and so much novelty is a severe strain even upon his hereditary stoicism of demeanor. Despite his best efforts a look of terror and astonishment comes into his face as the lens is pointed at him.

Thus it will be seen that our future citizens are as varied in character and disposition as the grand country that is their heritage, and in this diversity of temperament lies much of the strength of the nation. May all these children grow up to be an honor and glory to the great republic!

HELEN GREGORY-FLESHER.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

In the Hands of the Russian Police—Retribution.

[Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.]

The police of France and Germany exercise autocratic powers, but the police of Russia are authorized to act at will in all matters except life and death. They can make no mistakes—that is, they are never reprimanded for being overzealous, and it is never admitted that they were in the wrong. The police of France or Germany will make excuses for a foreigner ignorant of language and customs, but the police of Russia pass nothing by on that score.

I had been in St. Petersburg five days before I accidentally discovered that I was being dogged by a spy. My passport had been sent to the police and returned, and I was knocking about as freely and independently as an American would in New York or Chicago when one day as I was lunching in a restaurant the waiter who attended me whispered in French:

"Monsieur must be very discreet, as he is being shadowed."

"By whom?" I asked.

Ah, who can tell that where there are 500 professional spies attached to the police force?"

"But why should I be followed?"

"No one can tell—no one but the police, and they never make explanations. The spy is sitting at the table to the right of the door. It is well that you should know him, but you are helpless. Make no sign whereby he may know that you suspect him. Be cautious and discreet. If it were known that I warned you I should be severely punished."

The first feeling was that of indignation, and I had a strong desire to go over to the undersized and mean looking fellow and offer to punch his head for a cent. The waiter turned pale as I laid down my knife and fork, and while making a great show of serving me he whispered:

"It will be six months or a year in prison if you do, and I would get double that. I warned you because I like Americans. Do not get me into trouble and do nothing rash yourself."

When I left the place I kept an eye out for the spy, and I soon discovered that he was acting as my shadow. During the afternoon he followed me in and out of a dozen different places and was at my heels when I returned to the hotel. After supper I was ready for him. It was summer time, and I got into a public vehicle and told the driver that I wanted to ride for three hours, and that he might select his own route. The spy followed in another carriage, and I felt considerably elated at leading him a wild goose chase. Next morning as I was ready to go out the proprietor of the hotel, who was a Russian-German, but could speak English very well, came to me in an abject way and said:

"You will please excuse me, but the police are very inquisitive just now, and—and"——

"They have been making inquiries about me? All right. Tell them to fire away. What you can't tell 'em I can."

"You will please excuse me, but they have the authority to open trunks and inspect all baggage."

"All right again. Here are the keys of my trunk. In case they want to overhaul it send 'em right up."

"Ah—good! I am much relieved! That proves you are all right! You will excuse me, I know, but the police are very suspicious and have great power. You will no longer be followed."

But I was. The fact of my inviting investigation at once struck the police as a very suspicious matter. They probably argued that if I had any compromising documents or infernal machines I had turned them over to confederates or was carrying them on my person. I was no sooner out of the hotel than I saw the spy. I got into a cab and ordered the driver to drive straight out into the country for three hours before turning. I was thus gone six hours from the hotel, and the carriage of the spy was always in sight. At the hotel I found an American who had just arrived that morning—a man from Stamford, Conn., named Joshua H. Bidwell. He was the inventor of the wire clothesline, and having patented it in England, France, Germany and other foreign countries had arrived in Russia with the same object in view. He was a man of forty, a thorough Yankee from top to bottom, and I had scarcely shaken hands with him when he informed me that he didn't propose to knuckle down to the czar or any other Russian a gol durned knuckle, whether he got a patent or not." I told him how I had been followed and advised him not to depend too much on the American eagle for protection, but he bristled up and replied:

"I'm here on straight business, I am. I'm here to patent and sell the right to manufacture the only galvanized wire clothesline ever invented. Warranted not to rust in any climate. No props needed, and they never break. Can be left out doors the year round, and lightning never strikes a house where one of these lines is strung in the back yard. Nothing to get out of order, and the cost is only 13 per cent. above cotton or hemp. If the police let me alone I shan't hurt nobody, but if they tackle me they'll wake up a barnful of bumblebees!"

It was Mr. Bidwell's intention, after knocking about for two or three days, to visit the American legation and solicit advice as how to proceed to get his patent. We set out to "do" St. Petersburg in company, and it was the cause of our coming to grief. The spy who had been following me appeared to be more alert than before, but fearing that Mr. Bidwell would do something rash I did not mention the fact of our being dogged. He did not catch on until the afternoon of the second day. We were then knocking about on foot and were in the national aquarium when he suddenly said:

"B'gosh! but I'm going to know why that cat faced chap is following us about! I've caught sight of him hanging around us a dozen times in the last two days, and now I'll just ask him what's on his mind."

"Don't do anything of the sort!" I replied, "If he's a police spy he can only report in our favor, as we have done nothing out of the way. If you raise a row we'll both be arrested offhand."

"I'm not going to raise a row unless the tarnal cuss gets too sassy. Maybe he's a spy, and maybe he's heard of my galvanized wire clothesline and wants to buy me out. It can't do no hurt to ask him what's on his mind."

I attempted further argument, but the Connecticut man was as independent as if s rolling about New Haven. He walked straight up to the spy, tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"Look here, Mister Man, have you any business to transact with us!"

He spoke in English, and the Russian could not understand a word of it. He evidently got the drift of things, however, and seemed greatly surprised and annoyed at being addressed in that offhand fashion.

"If you want to inquire about galvanized wire clothes lines, then crack ahead," continued Mr. Bidwell, "but if you are playing any little game let me warn you to look out for your eye! If you follow us another rod I'll make you see a million stars!"

We went out, turned into Warsaw place and entered a wine shop. Bidwell presently went to the door to see if the spy was around and almost bumped into him.

"Now, then, you mean looking son of a gun, but this is a little too steep!" exclaimed the Yankee. "I gave you a fair warning, and now"——

He seized the fellow by the shoulders and slammed him about in a terrific manner, but it wasn't more than a minute before five or six policemen were at hand and both of us were under arrest and being hurried away. We were first taken to a police station about four blocks distant. There we were searched, stripped of every article, that our clothing might be overhauled, and held for about an hour. We were not questioned at all, and if the official in charge understood anything we said he did not betray the fact. Bidwell was so provoked by the situation that he fired a whole broadside of Connecticut oratory into the official, ending up by threatening a suit for $100,000 damages, but he might as well have saved his breath. We were by and by taken to headquarters under a strong escort and there ushered into the presence of the chief of police. We were taken in singly. My turn came first. The chief consulted a memoranda and began:

"You arrived in St. Petersburg on the 9th inst. You claimed to be an American tourist. You received a letter from Paris on the 10th and one from Hamburg on the 11th. You have spoken disrespectfully of the police to the proprietor of the Park hotel. You were very disrespectful toward the officer who was ordered to follow you about. As soon as your friend arrived you became more defiant. You have insulted me through one of my officers. Do you wish to leave St. Petersburg by the evening train?"

I replied that I did not and asked that some one connected with the American legation be sent for. After questioning me for a quarter of an hour he repeated his inquiry about my leaving the city by the evening train. I answered him that I was an American, traveling under a regular passport and willing to undergo any sort of investigation, and that I did not propose to leave St. Petersburg for perhaps a month.

"Very well; you shall remain for a month!" he replied as he touched a bell on his table.

So I did. I was at once taken to the city prison and placed in a cell. After the first twenty-four hours I was allowed the freedom of the corridor and could purchase whatever I wanted in the line of eatables. There were six other prisoners in the same corridor, but as they were all Russians we did not do much visiting. As I understood it, they were all men who had tried to cross the frontier to escape military duty and were undergoing sentences of a year each. I was not permitted to write a letter nor send a message, and when one of my fellow prisoners set out to teach me the names of various articles in the Russian language he was sternly ordered to desist. On the morning of the thirty-first day I was escorted to the railroad depot by two police officers. Out of my own money they bought me a ticket for the German frontier, and both rode with me for the first 300 miles.

What happened to Bidwell I learned long afterward from his own mouth and through the American press. He thought it beneath the dignity of a free born American citizen to bend the knee to the autocrat of St. Petersburg. The charge against him was more serious. His baggage at the hotel had been overhauled, and his samples of wire clotheslines were at once spotted as a menace against the peace of the czar. He had also laid violent hands on the sacred body of a police spy, and that proved him a desperate man, if not a conspirator. When conducted into the presence of the chief the Yankee was thoroughly aroused and led off with:

"I don't know whether you are the old king bee of Russia or only the man who blacks his coachman's boots, but I want to tel you I've had about enough of this monkey business!"

I forgot to say that the chief spoke English fairly well, and that all our conversation was in that tongue. He understood every word of the Yankee's exclamation, and the slur made him furious. He at once threatened Bidwell with Siberia, but the latter recklessly replied:

"You ain't big enough to send me there. I'm an American and entitled to a fair show wherever I go, and I'll have it or bust the machine. I won't object to a fine of five dollars for slamming your doggoned sneak around as I did, but don't bite off more'n you can chaw by talking of Siberia. Before this riot goes any further I want to communicate with the American minister or some of his staff."

"You cannot do it," replied the chief. "I do not believe you are an American at all. I have every reason to believe you came here with evil designs in view. You have spoken in the most insulting manner of his majesty and myself, and you will be held as a suspect until I can secure full information."

"You try it on, and I'll give you the biggest lawsuit ever heard of in this benighted old country," shouted Bidwell. "You can bluff a Russian out of his boots, and you can stow him away in prison or railroad him to Siberia, but don't make no mistake on me. I'm from the town of Stamford, U. S. A., I am, and though I don't know your infernal lingo I do know my rights."

"Will you confess what this is for?" asked the chief as he gingerly lifted up a coil of 100 feet of wire clothesline.

"There's no confessing about it. That's a wire clothesline—one of the best things ever invented by man."

"It is impossible! Why should any one want a wire clothesline? You can help your case by a full confession."

Bidwell continued defiant and vigorous, and the upshot was that he was taken to the Fortress of St. Peter to be held for fur her investigation. That simply meant to be held at the pleasure of the chief of police. No papers were ever served on him, nor was he ever taken into court. He was put into a dark, damp cell, confined to prison fare and treated like a criminal, and it was three months before he saw any other face than the jailer's. Then a police official came to ask him if he would agree to leave Russia and never return in case of release.

"Not by a long shot!" was his ready reply. "For every month you hold me in here I'll demand $50,000 extra, and if Uncle Sam doesn't back my lawsuit every Bidwell in Connecticut will move out of the country."

At the end of seven months he was one day set at liberty. He started for the American legation, but was intercepted, taken to the depot and forced to enter a train. Two officers accompanied him to the frontier, and he received such a solemn warning against attempting to recross the line that he never tried it. He filed a claim on reaching the United States, but it was pigeonholed and heard of no more.

RETRIBUTION.

We reached the crossing of the north fork of the Big Wichita at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and from a couple of hunters who had just come out of Comanche valley we learned that Prince Charlie and his drove were not over three miles away. That name had been given to the finest specimen of horseflesh which ever galloped over the plains of Texas. For seven or eight years a herd of from sixty to eighty wild horses, led by a coal black stallion, had occupied the territory now known as the Big Wichita valley. Captures and deaths had finally reduced the number to thirty, and then it came to be generally understood, both by whites and Indians, that the drove was to be let alone. The leader carried the name of Prince Charlie for years, and a prince of the blood he was.

Three or four men had standing offers of $500 for him, and on one occasion an expedition was fitted out to capture him. Relays of horsemen were stationed all along the valley, and the horse was followed from the north fork of the Brazos river clear up into the Kioway county, a distance of 400 miles. He did not get five hours' rest, and a fresh horse was after him every fifteen miles, and yet he could not be overhauled. Race horses were taken from Mississippi and Louisiana, but he could beat them in a canter. Unless hard pushed his gait was a trot, and many a man believed that he could do a mile very close to two minutes.

We left the wagons at the river—ten or twelve of us—and rode up to the mouth of Comanche valley. There, sure enough, was the drove, and there was Prince Charlie. Being no longer hunted and harassed they had lost much of their fear of man. As we stopped in a bunch the whole drove came galloping down to inspect us. Five or six of them were sleek and glossy and their movements full of spring and grace, but the others would not have tempted a hunter. They circled twice around us and then came to a halt, and Prince Charlie advanced to within 100 feet of us. No man can say that he had ever seen his equal. There wasn't a burr or tangle in his tail or mane and not the slightest stain on legs or body. Had a groom worked over him for two hours he could not have looked tidier.

While the remainder of the drove stood stock still Prince Charlie treated us to a bit of circus business. He circled us six or seven times, and his antics kept us laughing and admiring. In this circling he showed four different gaits, and in making the last circle he passed within thirty feet of us. When he rejoined the drove it was to head it up the valley, but about half a mile above us all stopped, wheeled about and began to graze. We still had our eye on the horse when he suddenly leaped high in air, turned half way round and then fell in a heap. He was down before we heard the report of a rifle and caught the smoke in the fringe of bushes on the right.

"He's killed Prince Charlie!" shouted a voice, and next moment the whole band was in motion.

We swept by the poor animal at a gallop. His neck was outstretched, and we could see blood pouring out of his ear. No man had cried for revenge. No man had said that something as bad as murder had been committed. We dashed at the bushes, now strung out in a long line to cut off escape, and a moment after we struck them a rifle cracked.

The report drew every man to the centre. In a cleared spot lay the body of a half breed shot through the back as he ran away. The rifle which had sent the bullet to kill Prince Charlie was grasped in his right hand, and the fingers of the left clutched the grass. He lay on his face, and no one dismounted to turn him over or to scoop out a grave. Enraged because he could not possess the magnificent animal, he had watched for a chance to slay it and had succeeded in bringing it down. A slave had slain a king. The buzzards were gathering to feast on both when we rode sorrowfully away.

M. QUAD.

BIBLICAL.—If you are getting lazy, watch James. If you faith is below par, read Paul. If you are impatient, sit down quietly and have a talk with Job. If you are just a little strong-headed, go and see Moses. If you are getting weak-kneed, take a look at Elijah. If there is no song in your heart, listen to David. If you are getting sordid, spend a while with Isaiah. If you feel chilly, get the beloved Disciple to put his arms around you. If you are losing sight of the future, climb up to Revelation and get a glimpse of the promised land.—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

If you have cold take Cubb's Cough Cure—save ourself from La Grippe. Sold in Victoria by he following respectable druggists Geo. Morison, Thomas Shotbolt, Dean & Cryderman.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

The undersigned will be obliged if the holder of Land and Improvements Tax Receipt No 8819 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, issued in the name of Mrs. Truran, will bring the same to his office.

CHARLES KENT,
Collector.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 11, 1893. ja12-1mo

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on and after Thursday next, the 24th inst., the scow for the removal of city garbage, and night soil will be at the wharf at the foot of Telegraph street (connecting with Store street between Fisguard and Herald streets), between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., for the reception of garbage, refuse, and rubbish; between the hours of 12 midnight and 4 a. m., for the reception of filth, night soil, etc. By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, November 22, 1892. no23

[No. 185.]

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipality limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at fifty per cent of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the fourth Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in May, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in May in each year.

5. The assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in May in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in Section 2 of the Municipal Act 1892.

7. The Land and Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892, and any by-law or by laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by law may be cited as "The Assessment By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 23rd day of January, 1893.

Re considered, adopted and finally passed the Council on the 25th day of January 1893.

[L S.] ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
ja28 C. M. C.

[No. 184.]

A BY-LAW

To Stop up a Portion of the Craigflower Road.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a portion of the road known as the Craigflower road should be stopped up and streets used in place thereof:

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria by the Council thereof as follows:

Sec. 1. So much of the Craigflower road as runs through block N. Victoria West, being a portion of section thirty-one, Esquimalt district, is hereby stopped up and closed to public traffic, and Catherine and Langford streets are substituted therefor.

Sec. 2. The date of the coming into effect of this by-law is hereby postponed until the Council adopt a resolution to bring it into effect and a notice thereof signed by the Clerk of the Municipality is published in the British Columbia Gazette.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 16th day of December, 1892.

Re-considered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 28th December, 1892.

Returned by the Mayor in an amended form under authority of section 22 of the Municipal Act, 1892, for reconsideration by the Council 23rd January, 1893.

Re-considered and passed in the amended form by the Council 23rd January, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Mayor.
ja28 C. M. C.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we will apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, to be held in March next, for a transfer of the license of the "Adelphi Saloon," situated in the Adelphi building, southwest corner of Government and Yates streets, now held by us, to William Croft, of the City of Victoria. MURPHY & BROWN.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 23, 1893. ja24-1m

NOTICE.

Two bay horses have been running in the enclosures on the ranch of the undersigned, at Pike Lake, Highland district. If the same are not claimed in ten days from the date of this notice and all expenses paid, they will be sold by public auction. Both horses are branded. Application to be made at 51 Langley street, Victoria. HENRY DUMBLETON.
Dated January 21, 1893. jan21.tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold the business of Thomas Harding, Vancouver bakery, to Messrs. Simmons & Coker, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm. Persons having claims against are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness to W. Bickford, 63 Fort street.

ELIZABETH MARY HARDING,
Sole Executrix of the estate of Thomas Harding, deceased. ja17 1mo

NOTICE

During my absence from the province, Mr. William Power holds my power of attorney.
ja19 1mo L. E. EHB.

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Adeline Victoria Grive, or any other person, without my written order. (Signed) Jos. T. Grive, Comox, Grantham P.O. ja21-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the undersigned or his estate, be sent in to James McConnell, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days from date.
January 17th, 1893.
ja19-1mo JAMES McCONNELL.

STEAMERS AND SHIPS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO

CHINA & JAPAN

TABLE OF SAILING:
(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About	Leave Victoria
Empress of Japan ..	Jan. 18, 1893	Feb. 6, 1893
Empress of China ..	Feb. 15, "	March 6, "
Empress of India ...	Mar. 15, "	April 3, "
Empress of Japan ..	April 12, "	.....

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails requires a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent,
Corner Fort and Government streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver, B.C. fe23

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY SEVEN days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m

UMATILLA, - - Feb. 11

R. P. RITHET & CO.,
mar26 Agents

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER
JOAN
J. E. BUTLER,
Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

CALLING AT WAY PORTS;

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 5 a. m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesdays, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vancouver Island, Thursdays, 7 a.m. (Returning same day.)
Leave Comox for Nanaimo, Fridays, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturdays, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. fe4

STEAMER

Island Belle

LEAVES VICTORIA

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

—FOR—

Fairhaven, New Whatcom, Roche Harbor, Friday Harbor, Orcas East and Sound.

Leaves Whatcom and Fairhaven, via Orcas and San Juan Island,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
oct9-tf Agents, Victoria.

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited

Time Table No. 17, takes effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route:
Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday 23 clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 1 going east Monday.)
For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Sat at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands

Barclay Sound Route:
Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 1st and 15th of each month.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager,
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent

Union Steamship Co., B.C., Ltd.

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver and Nanaimo—SS. Cutch leaves C.P.R. wharf daily at 1 p.m., returning from Nanaimo at 7 a.m. Cargo at Company's wharf until noon.

Vancouver and Comox—SS. Comox leaves Company's wharf every Monday at 8 a.m. for Comox direct, returning on Tuesday.

Vancouver and Northern Logging Camps and Settlements—SS Comox leaves Company's wharf every Wednesday at 11 a.m. for Gibson's Landing, Sechelt, Welcome Pass, Lund, Cortez and Read Island, returning the same route; and to Port Neville and way ports every alternate week.

☞Steamers and Scows always available for Excursion, Towing and Freighting Business. Ample storing accommodation on Company's wharf. Particulars on application to office.

WM. WEBSTER, Manager,
Telephone 94. feb14 P. O. Box 217.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

SEE OUR DISPLAY OF : CHRISTMAS : GOODS.
TIES, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK MUFFLERS SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. FINE HATS, CUFF BUTTONS, SCARF PINS, ETC.
GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES.
B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, - - - - 97 JOHNSON STREET.

INDIAN TRADITIONS.

The Mythology and Legends of the Northern Indian Tribes,

Which Are to Them What Novels and Romances are to Civilized Society.

The material for the following Bella Coola legend, together with several others, was derived from Mr. P. Jacobsen, who has spent a number of years with that tribe. He is now engaged in making a series of collections for the Berlin Museum in Germany, and for the World's Fair at Chicago. Mr. Jacobsen has in his possession a mass of rare and interesting information regarding this peculiar people.

SCHNA-NIK THE BODY SNATCHER.

Once upon a time in that dim and misty past to which nearly all the Bella Coola legends revert the people of a certain village found that the bodies of their dead were in some mysterious manner being stolen away. No sooner would a person be buried than the body would disappear together with all the skins, blankets and miscellaneous weapons, tools and implements which it was the custom to bring with the dead. This unaccountable disappearance of the bodies of their dead naturally caused much grief among the people of the village, and the sounds of wild lamentation were often heard as relatives and friends gathered around the empty grave of some loved one.

Now at the time during which these things were taking place there dwelt in this village two men who were fast friends, so much so that they were hardly ever separated. One day one of these friends said to the other:

"Come, let us try to find out who or what it is that is stealing from their graves the bodies of our beloved dead."

They both agreed to this and after some discussion a plan was fixed upon which they proceeded to put into execution. The next day one of the friends fell sick and before night died in great agony. His comrade with many words of grief wrapped the body in a dark blanket, placed weapons in his hands and around all wrapped a huge bear skin Then was heard the loud wail of the mourners and the funeral procession moved slowly to the grave.

The burial custom of the Bella Coolas at that time was to place the body in a box in a sitting posture with the knees drawn up to the chin This box was placed on a stump high enough to be beyond the reach of any ordinary animal. The face of the corpse was turned to the east. In many respects the ceremony resembles that of the ancient Peruvians.

In this manner the supposed dead man was disposed of and the mourners retired, with the exception of the friend who remained to see what would happen to the "body."

Along about the middle of the night the friend heard a loud noise in the forest and suddenly there appeared a huge animal somewhat resembling a bear but with much longer hair and glaring eyes, the glances of which brought death to anyone upon whom they might chance to fall. This was the monster Schna-nik, the devourer of the dead.

Upon his back he bore a huge basket and into this he tumbled the box containing the supposed dead man. The watcher by the stump caught but a glimpse of the frightful beast, for his movements were so swift that in a moment he was out of sight. Schna-nik proceeded up the river to the forks and then started to climb a high mountain with his prey. The man in the basket did all that he could to retard the progress of his captor and by catching at the branches of the trees in passing was often able to trip up Schna-nik without the latter knowing the cause of his troubles.

At last after severe toil Schna-nik succeeded in reaching the top of the mountain. Here was an opening covered with a stone slab like a door. This opened of its own accord at the approach of the animal and with his burden he entered a larger chamber in the rocks. Around the room were stone benches, and from the walls and roof hung fragments of bodies which had been previously stolen away, and the various contents of rifled graves. By the fireside sat a hideous hag, the wife of Schna-nik, and a brood of impish children. Throwing the basket on the floor Schna-nik wiped the sweat from his brow and commanded his wife to get some supper. At this the wife and one of the daughters seized their stone knives and approached the body to slice off some choice bits.

"Hold on" said Schna-nik, "you had better let me attend to that job. This is a different man from any of the others. He gave me a great deal of trouble in coming up the mountain."

Saying this Schna-nik took up his stone knife and proceeded to make an incision in the neck of the man. As soon as he felt the touch of the knife the man sprang to his feet and sent forth the Bella Coola war cry "Weeh-hai" so long and fierce that Schna nik and his entire family fell senseless to the floor. The Bella Coola thereupon seized the knife with which he was to have been cut up and took to his heels.

He succeeded in reaching the river before the eater of the dead recovered from his fright and started in pursuit. Diving into the water just in time to evade the claws of the monster, he managed to finally elude pursuit.

In the meantime the watcher by the stump had seen the flight of his friend, and returning to the village reported that the man was dead sure enough this time, and soon the sound of genuine mourning was heard.

The next morning the friend who had remained behind, went out into the forest to gather some wood, when suddenly there appeared the supposed dead man, bleeding with the wound in his throat, and spent with toil. Explanations followed and together they returned to the village. His return from such an adventure at once made a hero of he Bella Coola. Investing himself with the robe of a doctor or enchanter, he called upon the braves of the tribe for help, and with a company of warriors proceeded to the home of Schna-nik. The stone door was opened by means of incantations and the monster and his family slain with enchanted bark rings.

Since that time the spirit of Schna-nik is supposed to haunt the mountain and the river, and many subsequent legends have sprung up regarding his evil deeds.

THE SCHNA-NIK ROGIE MAN.

For a number of years an Indian family consisting of several men, a woman and a child were accustomed to go forth to a certain place in a cedar canoe, for the purpose of fishing. One evening as they were returning home a head wind sprang up and the water grew so rough that it was only by the utmost exertions on the part of all that the canoe could be kept afloat. Thinking that it would be safer to lighten the load the men put the woman and her wailing infant on shore and told her to make her way back to the village. The canoe, much lighter, now proceeded without difficulty, and the men soon reached home.

It was far into the night when the woman reached the village, and without her child. To the eager questions as to what had happened, she replied:

"After I had reached land and was proceeding through the forest, I heard a succession of frightful yells. Before I had time to escape Schna-nik burst through the bushes and seizing my child disappeared with him into the darkness."

From this legend has grown an expression among the Bella Coolas when any person begins to cry, whether young or old.

"You had better look out, or Schna-nik will come and take you away never to return.

THE SEA GOD'S DAUGHTER.

The Bella Coola Indians have a legend regarding one of the inlets on their coast which is of interest not only for the sentiment displayed in the story, but for its resemblance to various Old World traditions. The legend runs, that many years ago this inlet was the abode of a water god, who for some reason had forbidden the throwing of clam shells into the water. On the shore of the inlet dwelt an old chief who had two fine tall sons, both of an adventurous turn of mind One day the brothers were sitting on the shore of the inlet, and in the course of their conversation fell to discussing the matter of the sea god's edict against the throwing of shells into the water.

"To my mind" said he elder. It would be a good idea to try the matter and see for ourselves what the result will be."

"I quite agree with you" said the younger, "Let us try it."

So they collected a canoe load of shells and the elder brother paddled out into the middle of the inlet and proceeded to unload his cargo. In the meantime the younger man had taken to tall timber, and from the top of a lofty pine was watching the result of the daring experiment.

No sooner had the shells sunk out of sight than a fierce squall sprang up. The waves dashed over the daring mortal in the canoe, and in a twinkling he found himself sinking to the bottom. When he recovered consciousness he found bending over him the most beautiful maiden he had ever beheld. Taking him by the hand the young girl bade him rise and together they proceeded along the rocky bottom of the inlet until they came to an immense carved stone totem pole. This the girl said was her father's house. Entering they found an old man seated before a blazing fire. The stranger guest was made welcome, and after some conversation the old man told him he could remain four days.

At the end of that time the sea god, for it was none other, told the young chief that he might have his daughter to wife, but on one condition, that of constant fidelity. Should he fail in this he would instantly lose his wife.

The conditions were agreed to and the maiden having closed the eyes of her lover with the juice of a certain berry took him up, and when he awoke he found himself on shore near the spot where he had embarked on his strange adventure. By his side was the lovely young woman. Looking about he spied in a tree the skeleton of a man. In answer to his questions the water sprite explained that these were the remains of his brother, and that instead of days, years had elapsed since he had paddled away to stir up the sea god.

The grief of the brother was so touching that the sea-maiden promised to see what could be done. Collecting the bones in a heap, she procured a flute and proceeded to play a wierd tune. Up sprang the dead man and began to dance, but in a very lame manner. An investigation showed that a knee cap was missing from the collection and hence the stiff leg. As they were discussing how to get out of the difficulty a raven flew past and perched on a branch to listen. In answer to the questions of the sea woman the raven admitted a dim recollection of having assisted in devouring a man some years before near that spot.

Did he have the missing bone? Well, he might have it kicking around somewhere at home. The result was that the bone was found and the young man now on two sound legs was sent ahead to tell the father of the coming of his long lost sona.

Great was the rejoicing when the young chief and his bride arrived in the village.

For a time all went well but so handsome a man could not be without admirers. He often noticed that when he brought water for the house his wife dipped her fingers into the vessel. The young chief though a model husband was only human, and one day on going for water the most persistent and beautiful of his many admirers succeeded in winning words of love from him. On his return the wife dipped her fingers as usual into the vessel. Suddenly the water became black and thick, and the treason was made plain. Casting upon her recreant husband a look of reproach which filled his future with remorse and other unpleasant things, the sea woman eluded the outstretched arms of the repentant man, and rushing down to the sea threw herself into the water. The husband tried to follow, but in vain. The sky grew suddenly black and the angry waves dashed him back upon the shore.

J. F. BLEDSOE.

W. R. GRACE

Foresees wonderful Commercial Developments.

I look for very great changes, all of them in the direction of business prosperity in American commercial development, in the next century. I expect to see a great merchant marine, although I am one of those who believe that this cannot be procured by us until there are changes in our navigation laws. The substitution of iron and steel for wood and of steam for sail power, which has been going on with great rapidity in the past twenty years, accounts, I think, for the decadence in American shipping partly, and if Congress shall so legislate that Americans can compete with foreign shipowners, there is likely to be a revival of American shipping interest and shipbuilding and the development of a race of American sailors like those of former times, who were as fine sailors as trod the decks, and who were at the same time really distinguished from all other seamen by their business ability

The development of the great west, and especially of the south and southwest, will, I think, be as prodigious in the early part of the coming century as has been that of the states of the Ohio valley under the influence of railway construction. I am inclined to think that American farmer must either find new wheat lands by a well considered and elaborate general system of irrigation or special methods of cultivation, or else the American people will be compelled in the next century to import instead of export wheat. On the other hand, the active men of the twentieth century are going to see a magnificent development of corn and other cereals in the fertile lands of the great Southwest, and American genius is going to show Europe how nutritive and desirable American corn is for food purposes when it is properly cooked. For that reason we shall probably find that our exports of corn will more than make up for the falling off in the exports of wheat.

But I think that one of the greatest commercial developments is going to be so far as the United States is concerned, in the relations between this country and those of the South American continent The Andes mountains are already surmounted by a railroad which is going to open up that magnificent plateau, or montana, which stretches to the eastward from the Andes. As fine a cotton country as is in the world is there, and with the opening of this railroad a particularly fine grade of cotton will be developed. There are millions of acres suitable for tobacco culture, and higher up there is a wheat belt of virgin soil almost as large as is the great wheat belt of the United States. Besides, there are the great silver mines of the Cerro de Pasco, known even from the time of the Incas, which history has so many romances about, and by record for taxation have produced since the conquest over $420,000,000

Now men are living who will see this enormous country brought under development. It will bring the South American countries into closer relations with the United States. There, of course, will be competition, but competition of this sort ought not to be unhealthy, and I presume that in the next century there may be built a railroad reaching so far that it may be possible to enter a palace car in New York city and ride in it to Lima, Santiago Rio Janeiro or Buenos Ayres. Now railroad development will do for South America what it has done for the United States, and the activity of our commerce will bring the United into very close alliance with the southern continent and cause a development of commercial relations the consequence of which cannot be realized to-day. The twentieth century is going to be a great era for South America, and that continent cannot flourish without benefiting the United States.

I am one of those who believe that the commercial and manufacturing development of this country during the twentieth century will be such that the genius of the American people will make it perfectly possible for this country to compete successfully with all the great manufacturing centres of Europe in a great majority of the classes of goods that are now being marketed by England, France and Germany, not only in South America, but in all the great centres of commerce throughout the world.

W. R. GRACE.

THE LAST EXTREMITY.—The recent utterances of Boston clergymen in reference to the statement of Mr. Moody that the steamer Spree was saved by prayer, recalls an incident that happened many years ago on a steamer running to Prince Edward Island from Halifax. There were a large number of clergymen on board going to a church synod. The weather became so rough that the greatest anxiety was felt by all on board as to the safety of the boat. When the storm was at its worst one of the clergymen approached the captain and asked him if the danger was very great. "My dear sir," was the answer, "all we can do is to put our trust in Providence." "Good heavens!" said the parson, in the greatest dismay; "has it come to that?"

BRONCHITIS CURED

GENTLEMEN,—I suffered four or five years from bronchitis and a severe hacking cough, and could get nothing to do me any good. A friend told me to get Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I did so with good results. Two bottles cured me and I hardly know what a cold is now.

ARTHUR BYRNE, Guelph.

Estimates given on interior hard wood work, office fixtures, etc., by Weiler Bros.

CHILDREN YET UNBORN.

Who Shall Rejoice if Alive a Century From Now—A Prophetic Symposium.

Dr. Talmage, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Manager Palmer and Others Who Say So.

[Copyright, 1893. All rights reserved.]

When you thrust me with about twenty sharp interrogation points about what will be the condition of the world a hundred years from now, I must first say that there is a possibility that the world by that time may be a heap of ashes or knocked to flinders. All geologists agree in saying that the world is already on fire inside. All that Chicago saw of her big fire some twenty years ago was not a spark compared with the conflagration now raging in the hulk of this old ship of a world. And then the earthquakes—witness Charleston and San Francisco and Java. And then the comets shooting recklessly about, and the big chunks from other worlds falling in Kansas and Iowa or picked up by the British museum on the other side of the sea.

The fact is that our world needs to take out a policy in some astronomical fire insurance or accident insurance company. From the way the world goes on it is certain something is the matter with it. The volcanoes are merely the regurgitation caused by internal cramps. I am not apprehensive about the world, and I sleep well nights, and I do not want to frighten nervous people, but considering what is going on down in the depths of the earth and what is flying all about us I am surprised the world has not long ago gone out of business. But suppose it lasts—and I hope it will, for it is a grand old world and worth saving—what, then, will be its condition in 1993?

In medicine? Well, cancer and consumption will be as easily cured as influenza or a "run round."

Theology? Far more religion than now. The technicalities nothing. The spirit of religion dominant. Minister's war hatchet buried beside Modoc's tomahawk.

Condition of capital and labor? At peace by the prevalence of the golden rule, which enjoins us to do to others as we would have them do to us.

Treatment of criminals? Prisons will have ventilation and sunlight and bathroom and libraries and Christian influences which will be reformatory instead of damnatory.

Educational methods? The stuffing machine which we call the school system, which is making the rising generation a race of invalids, will be substituted by something more reasonable. No more school girls with spectacles at fourteen, their eyes having been extinguished by overstudy, with overwrought brain, and no more boys in their dying dream trying to recite something in higher mathematics.

What American now living will be the most honored in 1993? By that time longevity will be so improved that 150 years will be no unusual age to reach.

So I answer your last question as to what American now living will be most honored in 1993 by saying that American now sleeps in the cradle on the banks of the Hudson, or the Alabama, or the Oregon, or the Ohio, a rattle in hand, gum swollen with a new tooth, and will soon undertake a course of measles and mumps. But he will pull through and advance until I see him in 1993 presiding at a banquet, and as he rises to speak I hear him say: "Gentlemen, I was born in the latter part of the Nineteenth century, and here we are in the latter part of the Twentieth, and the world has been improving all the time, and I now offer the toast for the evening. Charge your glasses with apollinaris water and lemonade and drink deep to this sentiment:

"The newspaper press. May its influence in the Twenty-first century be as happy and prosperous as in the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries!"

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

MANAGER PALMER ON THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Mr. A. M. Palmer, who is generally esteemed the ablest of the men identified with the drama and is also a man of great cultivation and most artistic sense, in speaking of the future of the drama in this country, said:

I presume that the Americans will create a drama as artistic, as perfect and of as great an influence as that which has characterized the national drama o France. The indications all point that way. Hitherto we have had almost no distinctively American drama. We have had artists, some of whom are quite as impressive and talented as some of those who have made the fame of the French stage. I do not need to mention them; every one knows who they are.

We have learned already how to mount a play how to give it all those accessories which combine to furnish the perfect representation, and yet, after all, we have been compelled to depend, if not entirely upon the greater dramatists of Europe, at least upon the methods and the suggestions indicated by the work of those who are esteemed the greater dramatists.

Until recently I may say that we have had no distinctively American play. Some of the American dramatists have written plays which have been great successes and are models of dramatic workmanship, and yet, after all, these plays have been written and constructed in imitation of the best European examples. By an American play I mean, of course, a play perfectly constructed, whose dialogue while natural is yet suitable for the stage, but whose motive is essentially American. An American play should depict American life; it should breathe the atmosphere of the United States, or at least that section of the United States which it paints.

Human nature is undoubtedly the same in all countries and in all ages, but the manifestations or developments of it have the flavor of locality, and it is the art of the playwright while setting forth human nature to set it forth so that while its truth is recognized its environment is also suggested faithfully. That is what the coming American playwright must do and, I believe, will do. American life furnishes every material for the perfect drama, the exquisite pure comedy or the more amusing and yet necessarily less faithful low comedy. Recently we have had one or two plays of this kind. The tendency of to-day unquestionably is for amusement, and that broad amusement which evokes hearty laughter.

It is quite likely that in the next century the demand may be for higher ideals than this, and when the demand comes I have no doubt that the American playwright will be found who will meet it. In the Twentieth century the American drama ought to rank with those of the golden days of the drama of the Old World.

THE ENGAGED GIRL'S DILEMMA.

She Should Have Bought Her Jack a Pair of Wings.

She dropped wearily into a seat in a Broadway car, and the girl who accompanied her said, sympathetically:

"Are you all tired out, dear? It's awful work, isn't it?"

"I should say so," groaned the "dear." "But, Helen, you don't know anything about the misery of it all. You aren't engaged!"

"No; but Jack is so nice I shouldn't think you'd mind choosing him a present!"

"I know he's nice. That's the trouble. He doesn't smoke and I've always been glad until now. But I can't get him a pipe, a cigarette case, an ash receiver or anything! He doesn't drink, and I can't get him a traveling flask. He wears an inconspicuous watchchain made of his mother's hair—and I always thought it so sweet and thoughtful, but I can't give him watch things, you see. He hasn't a single vice, Helen, and you can't give Christmas presents to men who haven't. Why, even a photograph frame would be useless, for he has only his mother's picture and mine out, and they're already framed What shall I do?"

And Helen replied tersely:

"Break it at once."—New York World.

A "BLACK GHOST" STORY.

Sir Richard Owen had two remarkable ghost stories, and one of these, perhaps the better of the two, is related by a Daily News correspondent. In his early days, when surgeon to the prison at Lancaster, a negro died therein. After the inquest the young surgeon saw the body put into the coffin and the lid screwed down, to be ready for the funeral next day. Owen had at the time been already attracted to the study of comparative anatomy, and negroes' heads were not plentiful; so he made up his mind that this one should not be lost to the cause of science. In the evening he returned to the prison with a black bag containing a brick—from his official position he had no difficulty in getting admittance to the mortuary, where the coffin lid was unscrewed and screwed down again. During this process the brick and the negro's head changed places. The ground outside the principal entrance to the jail has a considerable descent; and the time being winter, with snow and frost, Owen had scarcely passed out when he slipped and fell all his length—the bag went from his hand and the head tumbled out and rolled down the paved way. He jumped up, caught the bag, and, following the head, clutched it just as it finished its career in a small shop where tobacco was sold. Pushing it into the bag again, he vanished out of the shop with all the speed he was capable of. Next morning, when Owen was going to his usual duties at the prison, he was called in by the woman at the shop where the accident had occurred on the previous evening. She wished him to see her husband, who was very ill. He had had, she said, a fright the night before that caused him to look wild and dazed-like. The man, it turned out, was a retired sea captain, who had been in many adventures among the West India islands when deeds were done that did not at that time require to be accounted for. Among these had been the killing of a negro in which he had a hand, and the transaction had left a touch of trouble on his conscience. After giving these details the old captain told of the horrible event that took place the night before. He was sitting in his shop, all was quiet, and it so chanced that he had been thinking of the negro, when suddenly he saw his very head roll into the shop in front of the counter, and it was followed by the devil, all in black, with a black bag in his hand. The devil snatched up the head and both disappeared through the earth like a flash of lightning. The description was perhaps not quite complimentary to the young anatomist, but it was satisfactory so far that it showed that his identity had not been recognized.

ON A SHOPPING PLAN.—"Is this where I can send a telegram?" asked the lady of the clerk in the telegraph office.

"Yes'm."

"How much does it cost?"

"Where to, ma'am?"

"To Aurora."

"Depends on the number of words, ma'am."

"And will it get there sure?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"The same day?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And if I sent it day after to-morrow morning would it get there that afternoon?"

"Certainly, ma'am."

"Well, I wanted to be sure about it if I send one, that's all. Good-day."—Chicago News-Record.

Enameled iron ware, blue, grey and white, at Weiler Bros.

VICTORIA
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS
OF
JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists. Established 1858.

HIGHEST MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO FALCONER. For the Best White Wine and Malt Vinegars at Victoria Exposition, 1892. Victoria B. C., Factory and Offices: Victoria Vinegar and Pickle Works, J. H. FALCONER.....Proprietor.

SIMON LEISER... IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

LENZ & LEISER Wholesale Dry Goods. LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

BOUCHERAT & CO IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

H. R. FOOT & CO., BUILDERS OF YACHTS, BOATS and CANOES Warren's Wharf, James Bay.

ASK FOR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR
The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World.
Total Capacity, 8,000 Barrels per day.
☞ POSITIVELY THE BEST IN THE MARKET. ☜
For sale by all dealers and grocers.
G. M. LEISHMAN, AGENT FOR B. C. fu18

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street. ap18

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue Established, 1862. f-1

MR. R. ROSKELL BAYNE, Mem. Ryl. Inst. British Architects. se28 50 Government Street.

S. MACLURE, ARCHITECT, ALSO DESIGNER of artistic furniture and interior decorations. Address room 23, Five Sisters' Block. no23-1m

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY, M. R. SMITH & Co, 57 Fort Street. Factory 91 Niagara Street. P.O. Box 289 Telephone call 121. f-1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government Street. P.O. Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; and The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., Ltd., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compania Gral. de Tabacos de Filipinas; The Canvas Mills of Kobe. f-1

DOCTORS.

REMOVAL.
DR. METHERELL
Has removed to 106 Yates street, telephone se18

HOMOEOPATHY.—DR. JOHN HALL, 98 Yates st., over Cochrane & Munn's drug store, Chronic and Children's Diseases a specialty. Office hours from 1 to 4 p.m., only excepting Sundays and holidays. f1

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING — Mrs. Marshall has removed to 91 View street, between Blanchard and Quadra, where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, and perfectly fitted. dec-tf

DRESS and Mantle Making and all kinds of Needlework done at ladies' houses or at home Mrs. W., Cromwell House, Government street. dc30 1m

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS

GORE, BURNET & CO. Rooms 1 to 3, Five Sisters' Block. T. S. Gore H. Burnet. J. H. McGregor mc17

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 PANDORA Street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora St., Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. f-1

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LETTICE—DEALER IN PAINTS, OIL, varnish and window glass. Agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. 40 Fort street. mc17

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. 39 and 41 Johnson street. P. O. drawer H. Telephone No. 28 f-1

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 222 Yates street. Yards, etc., Cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes', 32 Douglas street; J. P. Matthews', cor Douglas and Fort; or W. Blair, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

ROBERT HATCHER,
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Orders left at Joseph Gosnell's, 127 Douglas St.; Sam Clay's, 116 Johnson St.; Mickle & Grice's, 106 Fort St.; Wm. Thompson & Co's, corner Quadra and View Sts.; or T. Moody's, Amelia St., will be promptly attended to. Residence, 209 Douglas St. ap15

NOTICES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS---NOTICE.

THE time limited by the rules for presenting to the House Petitions for Private Bills will expire Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1893.

Private Bills must be presented to the House on or before the 16th February.

Dated the 10th January, 1893.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.
ja31

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Act are now due for the year 1893. All of the above named Taxes collectable within the Electoral Districts of Victoria City, Victoria, Esquimalt and Coast Districts are payable at my office.

Assessed Taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:—

If paid on or before June 30th, 1893:
Provincial Revenue, $3.00 per capita.
One-half of one per cent. on Real Property.
Two per cent. on Wild Land.
One-third of one per cent. on Personal Property.
One-half of one per cent. on Income
If paid after June 30th, 1893.
Two-thirds of one per cent. on Real Property.
Two and one-half per cent. on Wild Land.
One-half of one per cent. on Personal Property.
Three-fourths of one per cent on Income.

CORNELIUS BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.
January 2nd, 1893. fe3 6td-2tw

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Morrow, Holland & Co., Broad street, of this city, on Wednesday, February 8th at 8 p.m. Business, balance sheet for last year; extension of factory. Members of the company are requested to attend.

SAMUEL MOSSCROP OKELL,
Secretary Treasurer.
fe2-td

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Gowen, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the estate of the above named deceased, must be sent in, duly vouched, to me the undersigned, and all debts owing to the said estate must be paid to me before the 6th day of February, A. D., 1893.

LINDLEY CREASE,
16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for the executors.
jan7-1m

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of J. Hasenfratz in the City Brewery, I will continue the business in my own name, assuming all the assets and liabilities of the old firm.

JOHN LAWSON.
Victoria, February 1st, 1893. fe2 1mo

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Teutonia Saloon, 112 Government street Victoria B. C., to Dietrich Siegmann, of this city.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1893.

fe2 G. J. McCRALEY.

THE CITY.

The Lucky Number.

The holder of ticket No. 151 won the pipe at Morris' last night.

Public School Business.

The Board of Public School Trustees will hold a special meeting for the consideration of important business next Tuesday evening.

To Incorporate the Company.

A private bill is to be introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the Pacific Portland Cement Co. Mr. Alan Dumbleton, who is acting solicitor for the company, will have the notice in the next Gazette.

Keep The Chimney Clear.

A Chinaman was fined $25 and costs at the police court yesterday for having the chimney of his shack so choked with soot that it took fire, necessitating the calling out of the fire brigade and endangered the safelp of surrounding property.

To Amend the Coal Mines Act.

Mr. Keith, of Nanaimo, gives notice that he will introduce a bill in the Legislature this session to amend the Coal Mines Act.

Hon. Mr. Davie gives notice of a couple of amendments to the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act. They are to simplify registration, etc.

Funeral of A. J. Bennett.

The funeral of A. J. Bennett, the colored man who died recently at Saanich as the result of general debility and exposure, was held yesterday morning. A number of friends of the deceased were present. So far as can be learned, no one has yet come forward to claim the $600 bank acount of the deceased.

Death of Daniel Hodgetts.

Daniel Hodgetts, a barber in the employ of Mr. George Russell, aged 41 years, a native of England, and well and favorably known among a large circle of friends, died at 9 o'clock last evening at the St. Joseph's Hospital of acute pneumonia. He leaves a widow, who will probably accompany his remains to his friends in Southern California.

Sing Chue In Court.

Sing Chue, the Chinawoman accused of being a procuress, put in an appearance at Police court yesterday morning, but as no summons had been issued in her name, she was told that her presence was not required. She will probably be called upon officially to-morrow, and some interesting particulars may be looked for when she is put in the dock.

The Gun.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Gun Club will be held at Hotel Victoria on Tuesday evening the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected and business of much importance discussed. The Union and Victoria gun clubs will meet together in a few days to discuss matters regarding the meeting of the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest which is to be held in this city about June.

"Rose of Ettrick Vale."

The Y. M. I. will present the drama "Rose of Ettrick Vale" on Wednesday the 8th and Saturday the 11th in Philharmonic Hall. Special scenery has been prepared, and the services of a squad of Royal Marines have been secured. The amateurs have been steady with their rehearsals, and are fully up to the mark. The tickets which have been sold for the previous dates will be good for the new dates. The orchestra was in attendance at last night's rehearsal.

Newton v. Tulloch.

The published report of the result of this case in yesterday's issue was, it appears, incorrect. Mr. Newton obtained a verdict for $78 on his claim for damages for trespass in looking the rooms rented by him for the use of the Exile Club. The defendant was allowed, on his counter-claim, $68, which plaintiff admitted, which reduced the amount which the plaintiff was entitled to recover to $10. The plaintiff obtained judgment for this and the costs of the action, each party to pay his own costs of the counter-claim.

A Plea of Guilty.

The man White was brought up at the Police court yesterday, and charged with indecent exposure and assault. It is he who has been terrorizing the children of Victoria West of late, and when the charge was preferred yesterday, he pleaded guilty. Magistrate Macrae considerately spared the little girls the pain of giving their testimony, and sentenced White to six months' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of $50, or in default an additional three months. It is safe to say that for at least nine months the public will be rid of a very objectional character.

Additional Relief.

The following additional contributions of money and other much needed assistance for the distressed poor of the city have been received since Friday evening at 6 o'clock:

F. W. Foster	$10 00
D. Spencer	5 00
"Lex"	10 00
"Friend"	5 00
A.R.M.A.	1 00
Joe Davies	1 00
W.D.	1 00
T. E. Wooldridge	2 50
"A Friend"	1 00
Mrs. T.	2 00

Mrs. Berkeley—Clothing.
Friend—Clothing.
D. Spencer—Blankets.
McMillan Bros.—Bread.
M. Bell—Use of sleigh.
J. Fullerton—Boots at cost.
Watson & Hall—Soap.

Cariboo's Yellow Gold.

Mr. John Barker, superintendent of the South Forks Hydraulic Mining company, arrived last evening from Quesnelle on a business trip and is registered at the Oriental. He says that when he left home it was 38 degrees below zero, and he expected to find the roses blooming as usual, but was disappointed. The company with which Mr. Barker is connected had a good season's work last year, but did not do much in the way of actual mining on account of being so busy developing and putting in machinery. They spent about $20,000 during the summer for machinery, labor, etc., and will have to spend about the same amount next year. But the main work is now done and all the machinery is on the ground. Four miles of trenching have been made, and this is to be extended to seven. At present, during the working season, it brings down plenty of water for all purposes at a good pressure. A channel has been uncovered, which is said to be one of the finest ever seen in the country, and, taken altogether, the prospects for next year are first-class in every respect. There is splendid sleighing now in Cariboo, and some of the companies in the neighborhood are making use of it to get their freight in at cheaper rates than summer ones. There will be a great deal of work done during the coming season by all of the companies. When the South Forks company gets its machinery into operation it will be an interesting sight. The plant is one of the largest on the Coast, there being only two of the same size in California.

Mrs. Hosmer.

Information came by telephone last night that Mrs. Hosmer had died between 8 and 9 o'clock at her residence, near Cook and Yates streets.

At the Four-Mile House.

Mrs. Conway entertained a large party of young people at the Four-Mile House last evening. They were from the city, and took advantage of the good sleighing.

Some Anxiety Felt.

Some anxiety is felt by the parents of John Neill, who has been away in Alaska for some time, and was to have been home in November or December. His father, A. Neill, who lives at 64 Pembroke street, had a letter from him, dated October 15, saying that he would come home on next steamer, but not having been heard from since, friends are getting anxious.

A Peculiar Accident.

Taylor Marsden, one of the employes of Lewis & Co., was, on Friday evening, sent to the residence of Col. Kane to arrange a stove which had got out of order. He removed the water coil, and in order to test the tube inserted it in his mouth and blew through it. The boiling water and steam in the coil forced their way out and badly scalded the mouth and throat of the incautious operator. He has since been confined to his bed, and is under the care of Dr. E. Hall.

Executive Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Executive was held in their rooms on Friday evening, when the monthly reports from all the associations in British Columbia were read. They showed great improvements going on all through the Province. It was decided that the annual district conference should be held in Vancouver on or about the 21st of April, by which time it is expected the new Y. M. C. A. building in that city will be completed and ready for occupation. The conference will last three days and will, it is expected, be largely attended.

A Month for Fifteen Cents.

A poor Chinaman was in the dock at the Police court yesterday charged with the larceny of a stick of cordwood from a wealthy fellow countryman. The offender, it appeared from the evidence, had never been in custody before, and his plea was that he carried off the stick because he was without fuel in his miserable shack. The prosecution was asked to set a value upon the stolen property, and he stretched his conscience so far as to state that it was worth fifteen cents. Ah Fool looked the picture of misery as he plead guilty, and out of sheer compassion Magistrate Macrae sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. There is unknown destitution in Chinatown just at present, and it would be a positive god-send to hundreds of the Mongolians to be sent even to jail pending a turn for the better in events.

A Glove Contest.

About twenty-five lovers of the fistic art gathered in Reed's boxing school last night to witness a contest between Tom Forrest and Jim Barrington. It had been rumored during the week that the contest was to be to a finish and with bare knuckles, but the sports who gathered around the ring at 11:30 were told that the "scrap" would be fifteen rounds, for points, six ounce gloves. Six rounds showed no great amount of science, some hard hitting, and a small amount of blood. Then came a knock; a cap and shield looked over the swinging door, and a moment later Sergeants Hawton and Levin entered with a file of policemen. A query as to the wherefore brought the answer that it was a "friendly exhibition for points" from a dozen volunteers. "Well stop the exhibition," said Sergeant Levin, "its Sunday morning and exhibitions are not allowed here on Sunday." A few sports dug themselves out of snow banks into which they had wandered and the contest was over. Barrington had the best of the affair.

THOSE BANK SCANDALS.

Denials of Any Bribes Having Been Received by Italian Ministers.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The pressure among the deputies for parliamentary inquiry into the bank scandals to-day was increased by the confirmation of the report that Signor Tanlango, the imprisoned governor of the Bank of Rome, had made a statement implicating Premier Giolitti, ex-Premiers Rudini and Crispi. Immediately after the opening the president of the chamber read a letter from ex-Premier Crispi denying the charges in strong language. Sig. Colajanni spoke at length concerning the necessity of appointing a parliamentary commission to inquire into the scandal. The speech was delivered amid increasing confusion, which swelled to an uproar when, in conclusion, he shouted defiantly: "The national bank paid annually a large sum of money to the secret service fund. All suspected this and many of us knew it." "A more utterly false statement could not be made," exclaimed Premier Giolitti. Giolitti, during his speech, was interrupted frequently with protests, and the statement of his unalterable determination to oppose parliamentary inquiry produced a tumult. Signor Grimaldi, minister of justice, amid renewed disorder, repudiated the infamous accusations against him and the Department of Justice. After a short but stormy debate the Chamber decided to authorize the prosecution of Deputy Zerbi.

Anglo-American Club.

Owing to printer's error this rule was omitted from numerous copies of Constitution of the Club sent out:

RULE VI.

Members (except such as reside outside a radius of ten miles from the Club House in the City of Victoria) shall be considered town members, and shall be required to pay, in addition to any entrance fee, the sum of six dollars quarterly, in advance.

The first 200 applicants admitted free of any entrance fee. ja29-1w

SAFE AND SURE.

Not only safety from mineral poison (of which B.B.B. does not contain the slightest trace), but prompt and certain action in the cure of disease may be confidently relied on from the use of this unrivalled natural specific for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Headache, Biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

The Boy, the Mother and the Stocking.

As a result of our study of the above classical subject we have now in stock three special lines of extra strong wool hose for boys; with 6, 8 and 10 fold knees and 6 fold ankles. Contrary to a reasonable supposition these cost no more than ordinary knit hose.

WM. WILSON & Co., City House.

Special Sale

At THE WHITE HOUSE. Furs—Ladies and Childrens' Jackets.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

Gayeties Continue In the City, But the Country Reports Present and Probable Loss.

Reminiscences of '61-'62, When Victorians Had Six Weeks of Good Sleighing.

Those who look at the piles of snow that extend like a line of breast work along the city's streets and remark that "Victoria never had any snow like this before," doubtless were not among the pioneers who still remember the winter of '61-62, one of the most memorable in the history of the Pacific Coast. The quantity of snow that then fell in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, was unprecedented. The Columbia river was frozen for two months and the Fraser was closed on the 6th of January and remained so until the 10th of April. The snow was not off the roads and trails leading to the then newly discovered mines of Cariboo until June. In Victoria there was good sleighing for six consecutive weeks after a heavy January snowstorm which raged for twenty-eight hours and obliterated landmarks, streets and roads. Farming was then in its infancy on the island and nearly all the stock fell victims to the scarcity of fodder; cattle, horses and sheep were common sufferers. Hay rose to $50 a ton and oats could not be had at any price, California having suffered from floods which swept away most of the granaries of the Sacramento valley, while flooding the Capital of the State and many other towns of note and importance.

Since 1862, with perhaps the exception of '85, the Pacific Coast winters have been mild, and consequently the severity of the present visitation is the more keenly felt. Besides the misery which it at present occasions the consequences of this year's storm are expected to prove serious, the cattle men in the interior asserting that only a small percentage of their stock can weather through. A sudden thaw or warm rain is also greatly feared, for, with upwards of three feet of snow upon the ground, the damage which floods would cause cannot even be approximately estimated, to say nothing of the possible danger to life throughout the Province. But while the snow is still snow, and the floods are only dread visions of what may be, the majority of Victorians are happy, and King Winter holds merry carnival. The jingle of the sleighbells is heard all the livelong day, and parties of merry makers make the clear nights musical with their laughter.

One of the conspicuous turnouts on the streets yesterday and Friday was a tally-ho four-in-hand, whose fortunes were alternately directed by Mr. John L. Penney and Mr. George Leask, whose skill with the ribbons was much admired. The party was made up of the two Johns and Messrs. R. H. Benedict, H. Loewen, H. C. Macaulay, R. A. L. Kirk, W. B. Smallfield and H. Price. Everyone seemed to enjoy the fun, but the horses, and possibly their owners, for a repetition of the grand parade to-day has been cancelled by the latter. Only one or two tandems have made their appearance, the scavengers leading this fashion, which, if the snow remains, will no doubt soon become popular.

Traffic on the E. & N. was improved yesterday, thanks to the good, hard, persevering work, and the trains are now getting through on regular time. The tram cars are still in the house keeping warm, and are likely to remain there for a while. There is the usual list of "postponements," the following being a few of the items composing it: The ball in aid of the Samaritan home, from Tuesday until Friday evening next; the visit of the senior footballers to Westminster and of the juniors to Somenos is off, probably for the season; the meeting of the Juvenile Foresters set for to-morrow evening is adjourned until a date to be fixed.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—There is danger of a hay famine at Ashcroft, and orders have been sent here for all the spare hay available. The ranchers are afraid they will not be able to pull through their cattle without more fodder. A train reached the Coast last night from the East, the first in three days. Its passengers report the cold wave extending clear across the continent, particularly severe in the mountains and on the prairies. Serious losses to ranchers have occurred along the South Thompson river, and everywhere in the interior, the passengers say, they passed scores of cattle frozen stiff, apparently having died from the severe cold. The extent of the losses will not be known until the ranchers have a general round-up, but they are only too likely to be disastrously heavy.

Since the cold snap sealed the river and interfered with tramway and railway travel the number of strangers arriving in the city has been exceedingly small. Some hotels have not registered the arrival of a guest for several days, while others have booked very few. Hotelkeepers say they have never known business to be so dull in their line, but expect to make up for the present deficiency when once the country is thawed out.

Last night the thermometer did not go below zero, and at noon to-day the mercury had risen to 17 above. There is no change in the river, which is still fast, and the crossing for foot passengers appears quite safe. The C.P.R. ran an engine with a snow plow attached over the line this morning, and the local service went through on time to-day without trouble. The Tramway Co. maintained a two-hourly service with Vancouver and an hourly service over the city line. The regular time-table will be put into force again as soon as possible. The Ferry committee will make an effort on Monday to get the Surrey out of the ice and cut a passage across the river, providing the weather does not turn colder. Many parties were out this afternoon enjoying the fine sleighing.

ALBERNI, Feb. 1.—(Special)—The weather continued mild with a little rain until toward the end of last week, when a cold snap set in; the severity of the frost increased until it would almost equal the cold of Eastern Canada. The Somass river is yet free from ice. Old settlers say that this is somewhat exceptional for Alberni, although common in other parts of Canada.

UNION, Feb. 3.—(Special)—During the week the weather has been exceedingly cold, and this has been followed by a heavy fall of snow which commenced yesterday. The ground is covered to a depth of nineteen inches, with every prospect of a further fall.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 4.—(Special)—Eight inches of snow fell last night, but the temperature is high, eight above zero being the average during the day.

Plumbers!!!

If you want a plumber to repair your pipes, telephone McLennan & McFeely. *

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX FORECASTS THE FUTURE.

In 1893 the government will have grown more simple, as true greatness tends always towards simplicity. Railroads and telegraphs will belong to the state, thus lessening the dangerous power of large monopolies and vast corporations. Otherwise in less than a century our boasted American freedom would cease to exist, since it is already menaced.

In temperance the world ere then will have realized the folly of trying to legislate upon appetites. It will realize the necessity of educating them, and that to educate them we must begin with parents. People who refuse to be taught on this and kindred subjects must be prevented from becoming parents. In this way only can drunkenness be lessened.

The same humane law will by that time extend to criminals—they will be prevented from propagating their kind. This will take the place of capital punishment, and after a few generations will do away with crime, because no criminals will be born.

The whole vast west will be irrigated and fertilized, furnishing food for all our population. Architecture will have reached a much higher state, but will not in 500 years attain to the perfection found in countries thousands of years old probably. Airships will facilitate travel, and the pneumatic tube will be the means of transporting goods.

America will produce the greatest authors who shall be living in 1993. In musical achievement it will still be behind older countries.

The occult sixth sense will be the predominant elements in medicine and theology. Mesmerism will take the place of anæsthetics in surgery; theosophy—the religion of high thinking and selfless living—will take the place of creeds and dogmas; clairvoyancy or spiritual insight will be almost universal. Woman will be financially independent of man, and this will materially lessen crime. No longer obliged to rifle her husband's pockets for money, she will not give birth to kleptomaniacs or thieves. Men will learn the importance of proper prenatal conditions, and children will be reared with the same care now given to colts, calves and dogs.

The government will establish colleges for the training of servants, and architects will consider the comfort and health of domestics in constructing homes, instead of ignoring them, as at present. Better instructed, better paid, better cared for and more plentiful, the servant of the next century will be more useful, better content and more respectful and respected. If our men keep pace with our women in athletic development and in clean morals, the race will be larger and handsomer. Otherwise we shall produce splendid amazons and pygmy men.

Chicago will be our greatest city because she knows she is not and desires to be and has the energy and zeal to become so. Each of our other large cities thinks she is already the greatest and will make no pronounced effort to be greater. All permanent greatness means eternal endeavor.

If any man now living solves the great question of the true relation of capital and labor, to him will 1992 accord the honor of the greatest man. Next to him stands Edison.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

A CONTRAST.

An amusing story is told of old Dr. Emmons, a clergyman who was equally famed for the extreme neatness of his person and for carelessness in regard to his "establishment." He started one day to "exchange" with a brother whose reputation was, so to speak, the complement of his own. The two divines met on the road about half way and stopped to indulge in a fraternal chat. Dr. Emmons' horse looked as if it had never known the touch of a currycomb; the dust of bygone days whitened his old chaise, and several seedy haystalks dangled conspicuously from the top and sides.

The old minister himself, however, faultlessly neat from head to foot, was a shining figure in the dingy equipage. Not a single hair lay "agee" in the glistening coat of the other minister's steed, and the sunlight glittered on the polished cover and wheels of his chaise, but his own person and dress had been neglected. In the language of to-day he would be described as "seedy." Unaware of this fact he gazed at Dr. Emmons' turnout with increased disapproval. As he was about to drive on he fired this parting shot at his friend:

"Brother Emmons, I should think you would be ashamed of your horse."

"And I, my brother," was the quick response of Dr. Emmons, "should almost think your horse would be ashamed of you."

After which interchange of shots the two old friends parted in perfect good humor.—Chicago Post.

Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:

Clifford Blackman.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him **Hood's Sarsaparilla** which soon cured him. I know it **saved his sight,** if not his very life." ABBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Sabiston, of Nanaimo, deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 8th instant.

G. NORRIS,
E. QUENNEL,
J. GANNER,
Executors.

Nanaimo, February 1, 1893. fe1-2t

SPENCER'S ARCADE

WINTER SALE

Special Lines of Blankets and Quilts

Grey Wool, 7 lb., $2.75; 8 lb., $3.25.
White, all Wool, 6 lb., $2.95; 7 lb., $3.75; 8 lb., $4.25.
A better quality, full size, $6.50.
A Splendid Blanket, extra large size, all pure Wool, at $7.50.
Wadded Comforts at 50c., 75c., 95c.. $1.35 and $1.50.
A fine line of Comforts, covered with fine Sateen and filled with pure White Wadding, at $3.75.
Real Eider Down Quilts from $6.50, full size; small sizes from $1.75.

THE ABOVE ARE SEASONABLE JUST NOW.

D. SPENCER, GOVERNMENT ST.

J. D. PEMBERTON, C.E. F. B. PEMBERTON, Notary Public.

PEMBERTON & SON

Real Estate and Financial Agents

CITY, SUBURBAN AND FARMING PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST

P. O. BOX 246, VICTORIA. mc25

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of the late firm of Carmichael & Paterson, the store is now open for business under the management of

MR. JAMES PATERSON

N.B.—As the stock was purchased at a reduced price, we intend to sell cheap for cash.

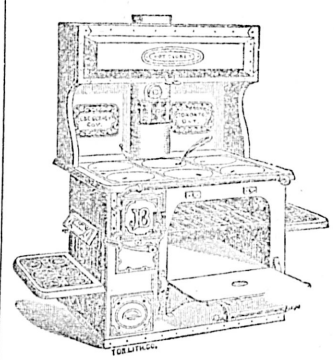
N.B.—A large quantity of German Felt House Shoes, and other Winter Lines, must be cleared out immediately.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY NOW.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS

dc29-3mo

GEO. POWELL & CO.



"CHEAPSIDE,"

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Gurney's Celebrated

Stoves and Ranges

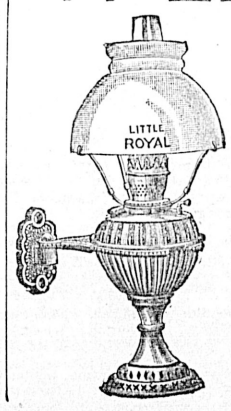
John Bull Steel Range a Specialty.

—ALSO—

Importers and Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Hardware.

CHEAPSIDE, - 127 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

WEILER BROS.



COMPLETE

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Large stock of Grey, Blue and White Enamelled Iron Ware (the best kitchen ware made).

Little Royal hand and Table Lamps, the neatest and most useful little lamps made.

Carpets, Curtains, Blankets, Comforters in great variety.

Your inspection invited.

Showrooms: 51 to 55 Fort St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

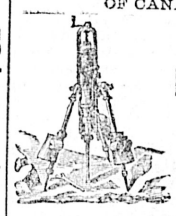
DRS. VERRINDER BROS.
DENTISTS
Room 17, Five Sisters' Block, Cor. Fort and Government Streets.
R. F. Verrinder, M.D., D.D.S., specialist, Oral Surgery. A. E. Verrinder, M.D., D.D.S., specialist, Orthodontia and Bridge Work. ju21

A. C. THEOBALD & CO.
Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators.
67 DOUGLAS STREET.
English Sanitary and Washable Wall Papers
AT VERY LOW PRICES. dec2-1m

SLEIGH BELLS
EVERY VARIETY
SELLING CHEAP.
HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y
ap21

NOW OPEN
—AT—
Samuel Reid's
A particularly fine range of
Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, Scotch and German Underwear.
To make room for new
HATS
Now on the way, we will clear our present stock at
Twenty-five Per Cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
A nice line of Satin Braces, in White, Black and Colors, suitable for Embroidering or Painting, and making an acceptable present to gentlemen.
COME AND SEE.
122 Government Street
de10

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,
OF CANADA, LTD.
MONTREAL.



ROCK DRILLS
Air Compressors.
General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.
WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.,
OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,
P.O. Box 787. 49½ Government St., Victoria.
oct8-sn-w-f-d&w-1y

British Columbia Southern Railway Co.
A meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at 45 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., on
Monday, the 20th February next,
at 3 p. m.
F. B. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
ja20-1mo

Chimney Sweeping and Carpet Beating
Grates set and defective flues fixed, etc. All work guaranteed. Address
WM. NEAL,
City Bill Poster, 32 Quadra St
au21

N. C. MAYO,
Mason, Contractor and Builder.
Jobbing promptly attended to. Concrete, cement work and sewer connections a specialty. Residence, 53 Vancouver street. References given. no30-3m

LT.-COL. ANDREW C. P. HAGGARD, D.S.O.

The presence in Victoria of the distinguished subject of the following entertaining sketch, reproduced from a recent number of The Week, of Toronto, will make it of special interest to the readers of the COLONIST:

H. Rider Haggard, the popular novelist of the day, living the quiet, easy-going life of an English gentleman farmer, and dividing his time between his young family, his turnips and his live stock and his literary pursuits, presents a curious contrast in his habits and mode of life to those of his elder and scarcely less distinguished brother Andrew—the well known traveller, soldier and poet. The latter's love for adventure and sport, his extensive military experience in foreign lands, and his taste, and apparently that of his wife as well, for foreign travel, enable him, notwithstanding his thoroughly English instincts and feelings, to find in every land a country containing some spot, at least, that for the time being he is content to have serve him for a home. His fondness for adventure makes of peril a source of delight, and though he has given expression to his unmingled disgust at the mosquitoes of Suez, and the disagreeable odor of decaying fish which emanates from the shallow water at the base of the cliff upon which it is built, and to his pity for the unfortunate Italian soldiers who have to garrison pestilential Massowah, of which horrible spot he was for several months the Governor, he yet courted the excitement and dangers of a self-imposed mission through the adjacent robber-infested passes of the Abyssinian mountains—has sung of the delightful society of cholera-stricken Cairo—and from beneath the scorching rays that beat down upon India's coral strand, has written of the charming home that was temporarily his, in a trellis-covered chalet on the slope of a pine-clad Himalaya mountain. While his passages descriptive of the beauties of Devonshire, in the opening chapters of "Ada Triscott," indicate the pen of the home-loving Englishman, he has written of the magnificence and grandeur of the Canadian Rockies, and of the fearfully furious Peribouca river, with all the pride of country of a native-born Canadian.

Although he has no share in a strange belief of Joaquin Miller's, who wrote some time ago in an album of mine:

There is no thing that hath not worth,
There is no evil anywhere;
There is no ill upon this earth
If man seeks not to see it there;

Col. Haggard is no pessimist, and seeks to see, both for himself and for his readers, as little as possible of the evils of the world and of the desert wastes of Nature, and to point rather to the superabundance and excess of beauty and goodness and light; as when, for instance, after describing, in "Dodo and I," a natural scene in India of marvellous splendor, he adds: "Here I sit and wonder at the beauties that God has scattered with such a liberal hand over some parts of the globe, while leaving others an arid and waterless waste." And in contemplation of the Indian scene already referred to, he makes the hero of his story thank a merciful Creator that He has hitherto spared him to live through so many dangers, to share the society of the woman he loved, amid such heavenly surroundings, and ejaculate, "Oh! may my future efface my past, and may I prove worthy of His goodness in some small measure!"

A wonderfully bright and talented family is that of which Andrew Haggard is one of the seven sons, and pleasant indeed is it to learn that they all claim to have inherited their taste for literature and their varied other talents from their exceedingly clever and very musical mother.

Lt.-Colonel Andrew Haggard, who is two years the senior of his brother Rider, was born at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, in 1854. His brother William, the eldest son of seven, formerly so well-known a member of the British Embassy at Washington, is now the British minister at Quito, Ecuador. Baryett is a barrister, and was formerly British Consul at the Samoan Islands. Alfred, another of the seven, is late of the Bengal civil service, while John was only in May last appointed British Consul at Trieste, as successor to Sir Richard Burton, the celebrated oriental traveller, while the remaining brother, Arthur, like Andrew, has seen service in Egypt. He also dramatized "King Solomon's Mines." The father of these seven sons is still living the easy life of an English country squire. Andrew, having been educated at Westminster School, entered the English militia at the age of 17, and after some three years' experience, joined the regular army shortly before reaching his 20th birthday. His regiment was the 25th King's Own Borderers, now the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and his first few years of service were spent in India and in Aden. Then he returned to England, and was also stationed for some time in Ireland. He tells a good yarn of being stoned and rotten-egged at the first "battle" of Mitchellstown, and is, therefore, one of the few men who has cause to "remember Mitchellstown," in which delightful place he was quartered for fifteen months. After some service in Ireland, the young soldier was specially selected as adjutant of the mixed force sent to Egypt during the war of 1882. On account of his knowledge of Arabic, which he had acquired at Aden, he was one of twenty-five officers selected to form the staff of the reorganized Egyptian army under General Sir Evelyn Wood. He was for some time second in command of an Egyptian regiment, was present upon special employment at Suakim, and was sent down to assist in the reorganization of the troops defeated under Baker Pasha at the first battle of El Teb. In the absence of British troops from this station he was given the difficult task of welding two mutinous black regiments into one. They had both mutinied and left their outposts, but by skilful manipulation, Captain Haggard succeeded in patching up their difficulties and in holding them together till British troops arrived under General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C. To his force Captain Haggard was attached on special service in 1884, and, while so serving, was present, in addition to other fights, at the bloody battle of Tamai, where the English lost 221 men. For his services on that occasion he was mentioned in dispatches. In this battle is cast the opening scene of Colonel Haggard's novel, "Dodo and I," published by Blackwood in 1888, and of which a printed edition appeared in the United States in the following year. The Dodo, a very dear personal friend and brother officer of the hero of the tale, was so called in his regiment because he was considered in his circle of friends as such a very rare bird, and the plot of the story opens with a description of how the "I" of the title page—to wit, David Cuninghame—was rescued from the spear of a fuzzy-wigged Hadendowah by the Dodo, who killed the Arab by "spitting him like a woodcock on his tailor's sword." There is a description in this opening chapter of the din and turmoil of the battle, in which one may almost hear the whistling and screaming and banging and piffing of the bullets, and catch a glimpse amongst it all of brave General Graham "riding about with a red flag behind him to denote his presence, as cool as though riding down Rotten Row."

Subsequently Captain Haggard was sent by Admiral Hewett, V. C., Governor-General of the Red Sea littoral, to Massowah (more recently transferred to the Italian Government) as Governor of that horrible and pestilential spot. While employed in this capacity, he ventured through sixty miles of Abyssinian mountain passes in the Province of Bogos, to open up communication with Senheit, and to survey and report upon a route to Khartoum. This rough country was infested by hordes of Abyssinian and Soudanese robbers, before meeting whom the Governor left his escort, composed principally of Bashi Bazouks, and so managed to make terms with, instead of being murdered by, the famous robber chief—Baramberas Yusus Kefla—another of the characters employed by the author of "Dodo and I." Before their meeting, Baramberas (or Barabbas), upon a request contained in a letter sent ahead of him by the Governor, and asking for an interview, had released a Swedish missionary whom he had been holding prisoner, though he rode proudly forward to receive the Governor upon the stolen mule of the poor missionary, and surrounded with very great state. At this interview the Governor succeeded in having certain passes opened for small bodies of troops, but even while the negotiations were proceeding, the thieving propensities of the robber band could scarcely be restrained, and some of their number jumped at the Governor's mule and would have ridden it off, had not Baramberas ordered them to let it alone, upon having his attention directed to the fact that it was "the Bey's mule." Prior to this interview with the robber chief, the Governor had met the released Swedish missionary, who in order to leave the robber camp had been compelled to borrow a stolen camel. It was a curious meeting. The missionary understood no English. The Governor was unable to speak in the language of the missionary. Italian, French, German, Persian and Hindostanee, were successively but unsuccessfully tried, but it was finally ascertained that the Swede understood Arabic, and there, in the midst of an Abyssinian desert, a Swedish missionary returned his thanks in Arabic to an English officer for having procured his release from the hands of the robbers.

One of Colonel Haggard's many gifts is that of tongues. He can converse in half-a-dozen Eastern languages, and in the rich volume of "Polyglot Poems," which he had printed by Ward and Company, of London, in 1889, for private distribution only, is to be found original poetry in both French and English, as well as translations from Persian and Arabic poets.

The knowledge of the habits of the rival robber chieftains which he obtained while Governor of Massowah in his expedition to meet Baramberas, Colonel Haggard has turned to good account in his story of how the hero in "Dodo and I" saved the lives of both the Dodo and Baramberas, and those who were besieged with them on an amba or mountain top, near the very steep pass known as the Akrabet el Mashalit, on the road to Senheit, by Baramberas' deadly rival, Ras Alulu. The story of how the besieged were relieved and the besiegers entrapped, and for the most part destroyed, which is illustrated by a map or plan of the surrounding country, is pronounced by competent authorities to be a wonderfully clever bit of military strategy.

For his services as Governor of Massowah, Capt. Haggard was mentioned in special dispatches. He returned to Cairo, but upon the very day that his wife joined them there, Sir Evelyn Wood ordered him back to Suakim, in command of the first battalion of the Egyptian army as Lieut.-Colonel. He remained for a year in Suakim, and was besieged there during the whole of that period, fighting having commenced upon the very day that he arrived. All the English troops having been previously withdrawn, the Colonel was commandant of all the forces in Suakim. In the following year General Graham came with another English army, and after some further service seen by Haggard in Suakim his regiment was relieved. In 1885 he was sent up the Nile with his regiment to resist an invasion of the Dervishes, and was present at the battle of Ginness. He descended the Nile in 1886, and before the end of that year, on account of ill-health, resigned his command in the Egyptian army and rejoined his Scotch regiment in India. Thither also, it will be remembered by readers of "Dodo and I," does he transport the hero and heroine of the tale in its concluding pages to where they were "to live happy ever after," providing, of course, that neither of them ever forgets the promise each made to the other, never again to utilize the secrets of the Gnostic Atomic Brotherhood to which both belonged, or their knowledge of occult science, for the purpose of disintegrating at will, without giving the other an hour's previous notice.

After three years service in India, Colonel Haggard came home to England on sick leave, and left the service in 1891. On two different occasions in addition to those already mentioned he has been specially mentioned in dispatches, and was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for the part taken by him in the battle of Ginness. His other decorations are the Egyptian medal, with several clasps; the Khedive's star; the fourth class of the Osmanieh, a purely military order presented to him by the Khedive at the representation of Her Majesty's Government, and which, it was flatteringly stated in the London Gazette, was awarded for services rendered before the enemy; and the third class of the Medjidieh, which was personally presented by the late Khedive, by permission of the Queen, on the Colonel leaving his service, and in a farewell private audience when the sovereign and the officer parted to meet no more.

Since his retirement from the army, Colonel Haggard has devoted himself to literature and travel. While still in the service he had published "Dodo and I" and the "Polyglot Poems," and it was while on sick leave in 1890 that he first visited Canada and wrote the description of the Canadian Pacific railway that appeared in Blackwood's Magazine of February, 1891. His present visit to this country, in which he is accompanied, as he usually is on his travels, by Mrs. Haggard, was undertaken solely for the purpose of ascending some of the mighty tributaries of Lake St. John, after the gamey ouananiche or fresh water salmon. After a thrilling ascent of the magnificent Peribouca, the Colonel had splendid success among the Nepigon trout, and then continued his journey across the continent. Like his brother Rider, Andrew Haggard is a clever sportsman and very much addicted to both hunting and fishing. The two brothers are exceedingly fond of each other's company, and together have whipped many of the salmon streams of both Scotland and Norway.

To the zest and skill of the true sportsman, Colonel Haggard adds that tender-heartedness and feeling of true humanity that is, thank God, so frequently a characteristic of the modern military officer, and that would prevent him from entering upon his list of friends "the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm." On one occasion I saw him wax properly indignant at the wanton cruelty of one of his half-breed guides up the Peribouca river, who, before killing a monster pike which he had just landed, held the fish up to the admiring gaze of the Indians in my canoe by two fingers, for which he found cavities by gouging its eyes either out or in, the result being that his victim writhed and fell back into the water. So sorely did Colonel Haggard bemoan the fate and sufferings of the unfortunate pike that neither of us seemed to enjoy either our savory supper of fried dore or our fishing for the balance of that evening. And something of the same feeling of abhorrence of anything like cruelty to God's unoffending creatures is illustrated in his description in "Dodo and I" of the excellent grouse shooting of Sandy Ross: "No tinkering of birds, no wounded cripples left to perish miserably of a broken leg or a clumsy shot behind. No! his judgment of distance was splendid, and every bird was shot well in front. There was the maximum of sport, with the minimum of cruelty, in shooting like this." The pen of an experienced angler alone could have indited the ode to an old fly rod in "Polyglot Poems," entitled "Fly Fishing," or the following account of the Dodo's fishing: "In no other man living have I seen such a knack of combining hand and eye exactly at the right instant so as to ensure hooking a trout rising at the fly. Where Jack and I would often have missed a fish rising short, he never missed one, and he hardly ever lost a fish when once fairly hooked. The gillies were lost in admiration at the way he threw the fly, letting it fall like gossamer on the water, and at the bold and yet skilful way in which he played his fish." And "Ada Triscott" abounds with well-told fishing stories.

Andrew Haggard is most fortunate in his faculty for writing without any apparent effort. Frequently he awakes in the morning, all prepared with the plot of a new story which seems to have come to him in the shape of a dream. The writing of poetry appears as natural to him as the speaking of his native language. He dashed off a lengthy sketch for an English magazine while we were canoeing together up the Peribouca. His description of the Canadian Pacific Railway was written in the cars. "A Strange Tale of a Scarabæus," a lyrical and rather wicked romance of the land and days of the Pharaohs, but portions of which read as though they referred to those of the Parisians,—is dated "Near Kansas City," and was probably produced, for the most part at least, on travels by land or by water. It was handsomely published in London, in 1891, by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Company, and dedicated to Mrs. George Augustus Sala, "in sincere appreciation of her literary worth, and as a mark of gratitude for the kindly encouragement she has lent to the previous literary efforts of her friend the author." And his reminiscence of Lake Tschotagama, which has gone the rounds of a number of Canadian newspapers, was scratched on the leaf of his notebook while we were sitting around an improvised table of rock, awaiting the coming of our Indians with supper, on the evening after we had left the lake of the unpronounceable name, and had encamped for the night on a rocky islet below the fearfully turbulent Devil's falls of the Peribouca river.

The beaver and the bear alone our little islet ken;
It is a kingdom all our own, far from all haunts of men,
That isle, an emblem of our life, we pause the rocks among,
No sooner past one danger rife, another crag has sprung
To menace us from horrid foam, amid the torrent's roar.
As when we southward made for home from far Tschotagamor.

Such the "sermon" drawn from the "stones" surrounding our island camp!

Colonel Haggard's first published novel, "The Dodo and I," as will have been partially gleaned from former references to it, is largely constructed upon incidents of the two last Egyptian campaigns. The plot turns, however, to a very great extent, upon a variety of superhuman performances, not built alone, perhaps, by the imagination of the author, but, judging by the context, upon the wonderful tales of the astrologers and magicians of Cairo contained in "Lane's Modern Egyptians," and many of which are worthy of some of the best creations of the "Arabian Nights." The Colonel is no mean student, notwithstanding, of the science of spiritualism, but the most advanced spiritualist will find the most startling suggestions of telepathy in the powers of disintegration at will of the Gnostic Brotherhood. "Ada Triscott," which is an English society novel of considerable strength, was published by Hurst & Blackett, of London, in 1890, and was followed in November, 1891, by "Leslie's Fate." A Canadian copyright edition of "Ada Triscott" was issued last year by Mr. William Bryce, of Toronto, who is declared by the author to be the only honest publisher he has yet met out of England.

Many of Andrew Haggard's poems are love sonnets, and in these the gentle passion is oft described with rare felicity and deliciously innocent frankness, sentiment and melody harmoniously uniting.

One or two instances of the rhythmic cadence of the author's muse may here be permitted me. From "Homeward Bound" I select the following lines, forming the third verse of the poem:

Though salt the sea, how sweet to me to savour now the spray
That wets my face, its fresh embrace a message brings to day—
Our craft to lave strong flows the wave, from home, from thee the roll
That comes I know with holy flow to bear me thy sweet soul.

"Do You Remember" opens with the following melodious verses:

Do you remember in the days gone by
Our pleasant walks, our meetings by the river?
Do you remember, 'neath the azure sky,
We watched the moonbeams on the streamlet quiver?
Do you remember, early in the spring,
We sought primroses in the park together?
Do you remember, birds were on the wing,
And life sprung all around in fur and feather?
Do you remember, do you remember?

Do you remember, 'neath the woodland shade,
The hyacinth which sprung in such profusion?
Do you remember how in every glade
Anemones grew wild in thick confusion?
Do you remember, underneath the limes,
The sweet perfume which shed its odour o'er us?
Do you remember how the bees, at times,
Buzzed through the leaves and sung a happy chorus?
Do you remember, do you remember?

His sojourn in Egypt in November and December, 1885, is described in three verses of which I can only spare space for the second. Here it is:

We'd riding, and driving, and dinner and dance,
And pyramid picnics, while Luna'd enhance
The great awful splendour, of each stately pile,
We toasting old Cheops in Pommery the while;
And perchance lips were kissed, who knows? who can tell?
The immutable sphinx such secrets guards well!

There is a pretty moral lesson, tenderly expressed, in his "Ode to a Butterfly beating against a window pane." In truest and darkest of colors he paints the horrors of war, with the brush of burning memory and from a palette daubed with the stains of many a bloodily fought battle:

You who have never met your fellow-man
In mortal conflict, tell me, if you can,
Your thoughts of war.
Is it all redcoats, glitter, drums and flags,
Trumpets resounding echoes from the crags
That beetle nigh,
While chargers prance, light glints from the steel
In warlike hands, and squadrons faultless wheel,
With lance on high?

And after several more verses of such like questionings, comes the cynical reply:

If these your thoughts of war, e'en think them still,
Nor dream of rags, starvation, icy chill,
The soldier bears:
Nor little ones at home; nor widowed wife,
Nor legs torn off, or men made blind for life
As by hot scars.
Since war is glorious, wherefore give a thought
To those who fell, aye, nobly as they ought?
What need for tears?

And there is a touching episode of war in a couple of verses printed in "Polyglot Poems," under the heading "The Sabbath up the Nile":

In smiling England lies our distant home,
There chimes the gentle, happy Sabbath bell,
But I, in desert, savage lands who roam,
Hear sadder sounds: 'twas once a passing groan
Of dying comrade, struck in fight that day—
God help him on his heavenward way!
Dying, he said, with sad and feeble smile,
"Bill, this 'ere's a Sabbath on the Nile!"

These were his words, nor uttered they in jest,
For who could jest and be so near his end?
Rather they seemed to mean he hoped for rest;
And, though no priest was by, his thoughts to tend
To that grey church, where, as a lad, he'd stray
And hear "the parson preach" on Sabbath day,
He feels he's near his end, and smiles his feeble smile.
Sabbath is Sabbath still, though dying on the Nile.

One more selection from our poet's muse must suffice for the present. It is the bridal song from "A Strange Tale of a Scarabæus," and has been set to music by Tosti for Mr. Barrington Foote, the celebrated English baritone.

Union of manhood to beauty,
Union of weakness to strength,
Fair woman owning her duty,
Warrior well won at length.

Isis on bright wing shall hover
Over their nuptials to-night,
Bringing to lady and lover
Wonderful dreams of delight.

Hail to King Cheops forever!
Hail to Queen Nepthe the fair!
Hail to great Isis! oh, never
Cease she to smile on the pair.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

Quebec, October, 1892.

IN CITY CHURCHES.

Victoria Pulpits and Who Will Occupy Them This Morning and Evening.

Appended will be found the church directory for Victoria city, corrected and amended for to-day:

EPISCOPALIAN.

Christ Church Cathedral, Church Hill—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; matins, 11 a.m.; evensong, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Beanlands.

St. James' Church, James Bay—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. John's Church, Douglas Street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. Canon Paddon.

St. Barnabas' Church, Cook Street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. Geo. W. Taylor.

St. Mark's Church, Boleskine Road—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

St. Luke's Church, Cedar Hill—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St. Saviour's church, Victoria West—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber.

Oak Bay Mission, Oak Bay avenue—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. A. J. Greer.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Church of Our Lord, Humboldt street—Usual morning and evening services at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.; preacher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, D. D. Jubilee Hospital service at 11 a.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Blanchard street—Usual morning and evening services; Bishop Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens.

BAPTIST.

Calvary church, Herald street—services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. J. E. Coombes.

Emmanuel church, Spring Ridge — Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. P. H. McEwen.

METHODIST.

Metropolitan church, Pandora avenue—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Coverdale Watson. Both services to-day will be in the lecture room, and lecture room hymn books will be used.

Centennial church, Gorge road—Usual services, both morning and evening; preacher, Rev. J. H. White.

James Bay church, Menzies street—Usual services, both morning and evening; preacher, Rev. S. Wilkinson.

Esquimalt—Services at 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

Victoria West—Usual morning and evening services; Rev. Geo. H. Morden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First church, Pandora avenue—Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating; subject of evening sermon: "The church in relation to popular amusements, or 'May I go to the ball?'" On conclusion of the morning service the pastor will ordain the elders recently elected to office.

the Bible a Revelation from God, or is it not?"

St. Andrew's church, Douglas street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

St. Paul's, Victoria West—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. D. MacRae.

CHRISTADELPHIAN.

Christadelphian hall, Douglas street—Breaking of bread, 11 a.m; Reading, 7 p.m.

Gospel hall, Government street—Usual morning and evening services.

W. J. McClure will preach in Omineca Hall, Oriental Alley, at 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.

A Popular Competition.

The Publishers of the Ladies' Home Magazine present its great Winter Competition to the Public of America. This Competition closes on April 30th, 1893.

QUESTIONS.—1. Which is the longest book in the New Testament? 2. Which is shortest? 3. The longest verse? 4. The shortest?

HOW TO COMPETE.—Write the questions down, and follow with the answers. Mail this to us, together with $1 to pay for six months subscription to the Ladies' Home Magazine—one of the best Home Magazines of the day, and if your answers are correct you receive one of the following prizes: $1,000 in gold; $500 in gold; $250 in gold; $100 in gold; 2,500 Elegant Silver Tea Sets; Organs; Pianos, &c. Everything fair and square. Send postal card for list of former prize winners. Over $10,000 distributed during the past two years. Address: THE LADIES HOME MAGAZINE, Peterborough, Canada. ja29-su-wk

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers or their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. ul d&w-ly

GENTLEMEN,—Guaranteed Sheffield razor, and shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Government street.

D·U·L·U·T·H

Situated at the Entrance to Seymour Narrows.

The Terminus of the Canada Western Railway in Connection with the Ferry to the Mainland.

LOTS - IN - THE - ORIGINAL - TOWNSITE

"Lots in the original townsite can be had at present prices until January 1st, when prices will be raised twenty-five per cent."

The above statement was made in December last, and in conformity with same prices have been raised twenty-five per cent.

The first payment of $100,000 of the subscription to the stock of the Railway Company has been made.

The lots owned by the Canada Western Railway Co. in Duluth are not for sale.

HENRY CROFT,
72 GOVERNMENT STREET.
no20

G·O·A·L

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. (Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.) | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL. (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage o Gas, a high Illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.
THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.
THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel the market.
The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Ex "CHILI" from London. Just Landed.

VERY FINE CLARET, (In Case and Bulk.)
CHOICE BURGUNDY,
CAMUSET CHAMPAGNE (The Finest Dry Wine in the Province.)

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD CO. BRANDY 1867 AND 1831.

Brown's Celebrated 4 Crown Scotch Whiskey, Guinness' Stout, bottled by Foster. Bass' Ale, bottled by Foster.

White's Portland Cement, Fire Brick, Blacksmith's Coal, Coke, Pig Iron, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
dec1

THE NEW YEAR'S COLONIST

(16 PAGES)

AND THE

WEEKLY COLONIST

(24 PAGES)

May be had at the office of publication for 5 and 10 cents respectively, ready for mailing. They contain a vast amount of statistical information, news and general reading.

SEND ONE ABROAD.

VICTORIA BREWING & ICE COMPANY

LAGER BEER.

P. O. Box 216. Telephone 436. Office: Cor. Government and Discovery Streets.

NOTICE.

Whereas, on or about the 18th January instant, several of the crew of the British Ship "Bawnmore," then lying at the Esplanade wharf, at Nanaimo, were kidnapped from the said vessel.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of five hundred dollars ($500.00) will be paid for such information as will secure the arrest and conviction of any of the offenders.

By Command,
F. S. HUSSEY,
Superintendent of Provincial Police.
Victoria, B. C., January 20, 1893. ja21

AMENDED NOTICE.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1892.

SPRING ASSIZES.

(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria	Monday	16th May
Nanaimo	Tuesday	7th June

(On Mainland.)

New Westminster	Wednesday	1st June
Kamloops	Monday	6th June
Clinton	Monday	13th June

FALL ASSIZE.

(On Mainland.)

Richfield	Monday	12th Sept
Clinton	Wednesday	28th Sept
Kamloops	Monday	3rd Oct
Lytton	Monday	10th Oct
New Westminster	Wednesday	9th Nov

(On Vancouver Island

Victoria	Monday	28th Nov
Nanaimo	Tuesday	6th Dec

LADIES who have to earn their living can make it easier by selling our HYGEIA Electro-Magnetic Corsets than anything else. For terms apply to WESTERN CORSET CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. mc9-su-13t

ELEGANT SIMPLICITY

HOW IT MAY BE DISPLAYED IN DRESSING CHILDREN.

The Outlook for Spring Fashions—Plaids Growing in Favor—Frocks and Cloaks for Girls—Elegant Walking Costumes and Wraps Described.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Many children are sweet and lovely, but surely none is more so than those of New York. One might think that in a great city like this they would grow forward or pert, or appear old beyond their years, but they do not. All honor to their mothers, who make a study of how to keep them real children, dressed according to their age of playfulness and abandon. They are not puppets, nor is their dressing neglected, but it has reached the point which we call elegant simplicity.

Pretty little Hubbard frocks and plain, short waisted dresses are seen in the homes of the millionaires on the young daughters of the house, and dark, substantial materials are worn always except for some festive occasion, when, naturally, silks, muslins and other more extravagant fabrics are used, though sparingly.

FOR LITTLE ONES

The present mode in all the best American homes is to keep all young people in simple and comparatively inexpensive attire until after the young lady has entered upon her second season, and even then the preference is toward such goods as most properly adorn youth, like the dainty wash goods in zephyrs and whatever is the current mode, with tissue and diaphanous muslins for dancing and the lighter silks for dressing occasions.

The present outlook for early spring is that there will be an unusual amount of plaid worn for ordinary school or house or run-about-street gowns. When the plaids are made for children they will have accessories, like yokes, girdles, bands, etc., made of velvet, black or the darkest shade in the plaid. Plaid alone has not the proper finish for self trimming, and nothing will go with plaid of any kind but velvet.

Among the odd but very taking fancies for children is the use of black satin for a frock, with a guimpe and sash and sometimes upper sleeve puff of orange or mandarin china silk. It is becoming to both blonds and brunettes, and the satin when soiled can be wiped off with a sponge dipped in water, which is a great desideratum with small children.

Cloaks for the little girls are not unlike those of their mothers, but one of the prettiest and most useful is presented here. It was made of brown cheviot, with a double box plaiting of red ribbon around the bottom and lower cape. The upper cape was slashed and lined with satin. The hat was a large brown felt trimmed with red feathers and ribbon bows.

Another little cloak for a smaller girl was of white eider down flannel, with flecks of golden brown scattered over it. It was Mother Hubbard shape, and the cape to it was covered with white ostrich tips, the ends of which were tipped with brown. The hat was white beaver, large, and simply overwhelmed with brown tipped white plumes.

Several beautiful little bonnets for small girls are made like Marie Stuart coifs, and they are bewitching over the pretty faces. But the quaintest and prettiest headgear for little toddlers is the queer, old fashioned contrivance shown in the picture. The fall of lace over the rosy faces is too cunning for anything. I have seen three hats almost like this among the new spring model bonnets for ladies, though they are narrower at the back and puff out a little on the sides, but reach the same high point and have the same frill of lace and big or little bow, according to circumstances. These hats remind me of some ancient picture I have seen. They look odd, but are certainly piquant and attractive, and resemble in some vague way the mob cap of our great-grandmothers.

In my pilgrimages to the shrines of fashion I saw a splendid walking costume just completed by a famous ladies' tailor, which is worth mention among a hundred other handsome gowns. This was of sage green cloth, heavy and fine, cut princess shape and fitting without a wrinkle. The bottom of the skirt was "held out" by two manilla ropes covered and sewed tightly on the under side of the facing. On the skirt all around was a 5-inch border of stone marten. The upper sleeves were very large and puffed out with a stiff buckram lining. A little stone marten "beastie" was in place of a collar.

POLISH CLOAK.

In front was a gather fall of the cloth, but none in the back. The waist closed with double rows of small black silk crocheted buttons and soutache, Polish style. I have spoken of this garment as costume when the tailor himself called it a Polish cloak, but as it is not to be worn over a dress and takes the place of one I should call it a costume in preference to cloak if I had the naming of it. However, it is very stylish and graceful.

At this same house I saw a long wrap that for sumptuous richness I believe has rarely been equaled. The wrap was for a lady who counts her millions on all her fingers, and if reports are true some of her toes as well. The wrap was made of prune velvet of the richest quality, long and with angel sleeves. The velvet was embroidered in high relief with sadler's silk in the same shade, but it looked lighter from the difference in silk and velvet. The pattern was an intricate design of convolvuli trailing along the edges about a foot deep. The effect was indescribably rich. Below this was a border of Russian sable eight inches wide all around the bottom. On the sleeves there was a twelve inches deep black crocheted ball fringe in silk. The collar had a fringe like this, mingled with sable tails. The whole was lined with an india shawl that must have cost a thousand dollars, and how the owner ever had the conscience to cut it up I cannot imagine. The whole cloak I was told was valued at $2,500.

What could be worn with such a wrap in the way of dress or bonnet? Well, the bonnet was of prune velvet, with a border of steel bead passementerie and some velvet convolvuli in deep purple tints. The dress was a rich black brocade, with a flounce of black ostrich plumes, headed by a rose plaiting of fringed out silk, which was almost as soft and fluffy as moss trimming and a good deal more expensive. Of course this grand toilet is one specially intended to strike awe into the hearts of tea givers and kindle the fires of envy in the hearts of women.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

New York.

A Crochet Umbrella Case.

Two spools of black crochet silk and a small brass furniture ring are the materials required for this case. Cover the ring with single stitches, then chain three and join with a treble stitch into the second single stitch and so on round, continuing when you reach the three chain as heretofore. This prevents irregularity where the rows are joined. Occasionally slip the case over an umbrella so as to have it fit easily, widening a few times if necessary.

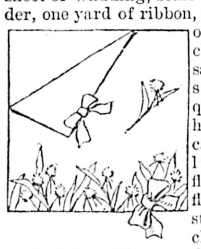
For a 26-inch umbrella make the case twenty inches. Crochet four chain, turn and work to the beginning of this round. Three chain, turn, going across as before. Continue till this piece is four inches long. Four chain, throw the thread over twice—double treble stitches—going across once. Finish with a scallop. Make a cord of eight or ten strands of the silk and finish the ends with tassels. Owing to the elasticity of the work it is not necessary to make the case as long as the umbrella by two inches, while for the same reason it may be left on without danger of wearing the silk, as the ordinary bought covers are likely to do.

Garniture for Ball Dresses.

Ribbons, feathers and flowers are all used as garniture for dancing dresses. Ribbon is sometimes applied in the form of enormous bows on the bottom of the skirt, but more frequently in full rosettes or choux or windmill bows with floating ends. Indeed the floating ends should never be omitted, as they add so materially to the lightness of the dancing dress.

To Make a Handkerchief Case.

A strip of grass linen 24 by 12 inches, the same of clover colored china silk, a sheet of wadding, some perfumed powder, one yard of ribbon, two skeins each of two shades of clover color and sage green filoselles are required to make a handkerchief case like the illustration. A flight of butterflies may be substituted for the clover blossoms, worked in yellows and browns, lining with silk to match. Some knowledge of embroidery is necessary, but one will be surprised to find with what effect the long and short irregular stitches may be employed. Should butterflies be worked, the wings may be done in this way, the bodies in solid or satin stitch.

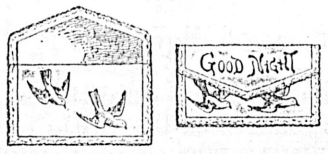


British Applause for Frances Willard.

In Exeter hall, London, where the greatest orators of modern times have been heard and the most honored leaders of moral movements of all kinds have been welcomed, our American Frances Willard was greeted with cheers and enthusiasm and her address with true British applause. Honors always come at last to one who steadfastly stands by a principle.

A Nightdress Case.

To make a nightdress case take a strip of pillow case linen or cotton duck 1 yard by 18 inches and turn one end over twelve inches to form a pocket, on which any pretty design may be etched in gold colored silk. On the flap etch "Good Night" or "Happy Dreams" in irregular text, and after binding with linen tape edge with inch wide torchon or some other heavy lace.



WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Twenty-one Years of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

An important and interesting contribution to the literature of the woman question is contained in a letter to the New York Sun from Wyoming. It is a clear and comprehensive summing up of the results of twenty-one years of woman suffrage in that state. We learn from it that nearly every woman in the state votes. The ladies have their partisan clubs—Republican, Democratic and Populist. They take fully as much interest in politics as the men do. They formerly voted the Republican ticket mostly, but last year their sympathies were aroused on the side of the "rustlers" as against the cattle barons in the cow war, and they voted almost to a woman with the Democrats, because the Democratic platform leaned toward the rustlers. I am glad to perceive they have learned already that you cannot law virtue and morality into the human race. In this they are in advance of some of their sisters in the east. The women of Wyoming concern themselves particularly with the character of the candidate who is to enforce the laws already made, rather than with the passing of new laws. A man who is a drunkard, a wife or child beater, a gambler or a corrupt politician stands no more chance of getting into office in Wyoming than of getting into heaven. One candidate was reported to have slapped his wife because a shirt she had made for him was too small. "The women vowed to make him feel so small that he could use the little shirt for an overcoat, and they did it." The shirt story will follow him to the end of his days wherever he goes. As to officeholding, the ladies do not seem to aspire after that so much, though they get their proportion of the places. The office of school superintendent is by common consent yielded to a woman in all the twelve counties. The pay is from $600 a year to $1,500. Two women have been elected justices of the peace. The correspondent says there are no women doctors or lawyers in the state, which is unfortunate. There ought to be both. Finally after twenty-one years of suffrage the Wyoming women have only to show as a result in their state "good, honest government and pure elections." What more would anybody want, pray?

The way to achieve gains for our sex is for women to stand by one another through thick and thin. Do you remember what Olive Schreiner said in one of her "Dreams?"—"I looked and saw that all the women held one another by the hand."

An enterprising firm of women tea merchants have bought a large tea plantation of their own in Ceylon. They employ women in all the branches of their business where it is possible. There are women tasters, blenders and packers.

We are told that in Wyoming fine personal appearance and winning manners go a long way toward electing a candidate of either sex. Well, why not? Other things being equal, that is as it should be. May the day never come when the race will be insensible to the charm of personal beauty in either man or woman. The Greeks were nearer right than the old church ascetics in this matter. Beauty culture, through cleanliness of body and mind, through physical education, and, above all, through developing the sweet graces of the soul, is a legitimate and noble pursuit. I for one never yet met an individual repulsive in physical appearance who was either good or gifted. And when I see upon a public platform as a speaker a woman with slipper slopper shoes, a badly fitting gown, not over neat and slumped over shoulders I know instantly that such a woman has as yet no conception of the noblest and most exalted doctrines of progress.

When a married woman's husband neglects her the poorest way in the world is for her to sit at home and mope and shed tears over it. Let her brighten up and go and have good times too. There is much pleasure left in the world, even if one's husband is no longer in love with one as much as he used to be.

I am so tired of hearing about "woman as a wife and mother" that at times I would like to go off and live among the Eskimos or some place where I did not understand the language.

In Wyoming a married and an unmarried woman were opposing candidates for school superintendent in one of the counties. The single woman appealed to a wife for her vote on the ground that the opponent was a married woman and had a husband to support her. Instantly the woman voter, who knew how it was herself, replied: "What of that? A married woman has a harder time to get money than anybody else." My sisters, that married woman stated a great truth. There is no way of getting money so surely as to earn it yourself.

More interesting perhaps than at any previous meeting were the speeches delivered this year at the convention of the National Woman Suffrage association. The address of Hon. Carroll D. Wright on "Women in Industry" and that of May Wright Sewall on "Municipal Housekeeping" show which way the woman question of today is drifting.

It is pleasant to think of that woman in the town of Newburg, N. Y., who is superintendent of the street cleaning and street sprinkling department. She is in exactly the right place. She has had the contract for a number of years and made a fair profit out of it, hiring and superintending her own laborers. This is better than it is in some of the cities of Europe, where I saw women scraping and cleaning the streets with men bosses over them.

Miss Elizabeth Utter is deputy clerk of the United States circuit court for the western division of the western district of Missouri at Kansas City.

A dried up old hunks has lately been bemoaning the fact that women are crowding men out of the trades and professions, so that they cannot support their families and buy beer and cigars any more. It is like the shoemaker's talk when mankind first began to make shoes by machinery.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1892.

ASSETS.

SINKING FUNDS.

Water Works Loan By-Law, 1873	$ 55,645 75	
Water Works Amendment Act, 1875	40,181 45	
Water Works Loan By-Law, 1877	9,550 65	
Corporation By-Law, 1878.	12,159 00	
Public Light " 1885.	4,597 00	
Drainage " 1885.	1,140 00	
Water Works " 1886.	10,218 70	
Streets & Bridge " 1886.	2,901 00	
Johnson st Sewer " 1888.	1 678 75	
Water Works " 1888.	1,122 00	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery By Law, 1889	2,862 45	
Water Works $70,000 By-Law, 1889	4,445 60	
Water Works $60,000 By-Law, 1889	3,813 65	
Pleasure Grounds By-Law, 1889	1,587 75	
Fire Department By-Law, 1889	930 25	
Flour Mill Bonus By-Law, 1889	761 00	
City Hall Addition By-Law, 1890	2,288 85	
Cemetery By-Law, 1890..	516 35	
Sewerage " 1890..	5,128 65	
Public Market Site By-Law, 1890	814 55	
Public Market Buildings By-Law, 1890	995 00	
Crematory By Law, 1890..	429 00	
Agricultural Association By-Law, 1891	687 30	
Loan City of Victoria Act, 1892	2,312 30	
		$ 167,670 00
Municipal Taxes outstanding—		
Land and Improvement Tax	$ 29,588 90	
Trades Licenses	1,177 50	
Fire Insurance Tax	1,550 00	
Water Rents	9,920 00	
Market Rents	125 75	
		42,362 15
B.C. Land & Investment Agency—		
Loan City Victoria Act, 1892	$ 353 27	
Broad St. Improvement.	1,445 10	
Home for Aged	40 76	
		1,839 13
B.C. Corporation, Limited, Crematory Loan		10,410 40
J. Gosnell, Weighing Machine Fees		59 98
A. McBean, for Pipes		1,477 95
Bank B. N. America—		
General Account	$ 1,375 35	
City Victoria Act, 1892..	3,014 43	
Sewerage Loan 1890	$ 35 90	
Sewerage Deposit Account..	18,768 56	--18,804 46
Street Loan By-Law, 1892	12,222 77	
Contract Deposit Acc..	4,401 10	
		39,818 11
Cash on hand		63 35
Corporation of the City of Victoria, being excess of Liabilities over Assets		1,185,592 48
		$1,449,293 55

(E. O. E.)
January 6, 1893.
Certified correct.
JAMES L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

LOANS.

Water Works Loan, 1873.	$ 92,500 00	
" " 1875.	50,000 00	
" " 1877.	20,000 00	
Corporation " 1878.	20,000 00	
Public Lighting " 1885.	16,000 00	
Drainage " 1885.	5,000 00	
Water Works " 1886.	75,000 00	
Streets & Bridge " 1886.	50,000 00	
Johnson st Sewer " 1888.	30,000 00	
Water Works " 1888.	20,000 00	
Streets, Bridges and Cemetery Loan, 1889	45,000 00	
Water Works Loan, 1889.	60,000 00	
" " 1889.	70,000 00	
Pleasure Grounds Loan, 1889	25,000 00	
Fire Department Loan, 1889	15,000 00	
Flour Mills Bonus Loan, 1889	10,000 00	
City Hall Addition Loan, 1890	35,000 00	
Cemetery Loan, 1890	12,500 00	
Sewerage Loan, 1890	300,000 00	
Public Market Site Loan, 1890	45,000 00	
Public Market Building Loan, 1890	55,000 00	
Crematory Loan, 1890	10,000 00	
Agricultural Association Loan, 1891	25,000 00	
City Victoria Act Loan, 1892	182,000 00	
Street Loan By-Law, 1892.	25,000 00	
		$1,293 000 00
Water Works Current Account		150,190 16
Deposits for use of Streets		330 00
Home for Aged and Infirm, Permanent Building Fund		40 76
Contract Deposit Account		4,376 00
Unclaimed Wages		54 31
Tax Sale Redemption Account		37 87
Outstanding Accounts		1,264 42
		$1,449,293 55

CHARLES KENT, Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditure—1892.

RECEIPTS.

From 1st January to 31st December.

Land and Improvement Tax	$219,672 73
Water Rents and Rates	51,810 66
Trades Licenses	22,301 50
Liquor Licenses	15,980 00
Revenue Tax	11,151 00
Revenue tax from Provincial Government	5,937 00
Gravel Pits Sale By-law	9 756 01
Fire Insurance Tax	9,100 00
Police Court Fines and Fees	6,683 95
Road Tax	3,498 00
Cemetery Fees	2,730 30
Refund from Provincial Government under Sec 109 Municipal Act, 1892	1,674 42
Dog Tax	508 70
Pound Fees	644 25
Provincial Government in aid of Fire Department	1,000 00
Market Fees and Rents	1,625 06
Miscellaneous	5,223 97
Interest on Investment of Sinking Funds	5,576 36
Total	$377,963 94

(E. E.)
City Hall.
Victoria, B. C., 6th January, 1893.
Certified Correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

EXPENDITURE.

Summary of Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

I. City Debt	$83,207 75
II. Civic Salaries	73,448 03
III. City Institutions	129,459 71
IV. Education	23,733 58
V. Municipal Council	3,800 00
VI. Buildings and Surveys	3,286 39
VII. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks	30,800 53
VIII. Miscellaneous Expenditure	28,926 01
	$376,662 02

(E. E.)
City Hall,
Victoria, B.C., 6th January, 1893.
Certified Correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement Showing the Expenditure for 1892, as brought to Account in the Treasury of the City of Victoria, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

I. City Debt—			
Interest on Debentures	$51,507 90		
Interest under Annual Loan By-law, 1892	2,448 62		
		$53,956 52	
Brokerage and Exchange.		$ 149 39	
Payments to Sinking Funds	23,525 48		
Interest Accrued from the Investment of Sinking Funds	5,576 36		
		29,101 81	
			$83,207 75
II. Civic Salaries—			
Treasurer's Office	5,155 04		
City Clerk's Office	2,671 67		
Assessor's Office	2,760 00		
Janitor	770 00		
Temporary Assistance, all Departments	319 00		
		11,675 71	
Water Works		4,910 00	
Public Works		8,169 01	
Board of Health		1,800 00	
Police		23,467 43	
Fire Department		12,602 05	
Library		1,115 00	
Pound		928 83	
Home for Aged and Infirm		600 00	
Market		960 00	
Street Lighting		4,537 35	
Cemetery		1,244 00	
Park		1,438 65	
		$73,448 03	
III. City Institutions—			
Water Works		45,713 08	
Cemetery		216 81	
Board of Health, lepers	994 10		
Board of Health, general	59,102,01		
		60,096 11	
Park		565 48	
Police—			
Clothing	1,803 50		
Keep of Prisoners	3,011 15		
Inquests, Lunatics, etc	545 50		
Hacks and Express	122 25		
Interpreter	64 50		
Washing	17 00		
Sundries	148 10		
		5,742 00	
Library		65 00	
Fire Department—			
Feed for Horses	1,353 38		
Shoeing and Blacksmith	252 87		
Repairs	474 60		
Hardware, Oil, etc	473 79		
Medical Service, horses	65 85		
Insulated Wire	134 00		
Hydrants	600 00		
Chemical Engine	2,740 00		
Harness and Clothing	371 86		
Fire Alarm Service	474 60		
Furniture and Bedding	139 65		
Scavenger	29 50		
Couplings, Nozzles, etc	196 28		

Expenditure continued.

Freight	53 30	
Express Hire	6 75	
One Horse	300 00	
Fuel	458 00	
		8,124 43
Pound		147 72
Street Lighting		4,490 66
Home for Aged and Infirm		3,247 88
Market		1,020 57
		$129,459 71
IV. Education—		
Provincial Government		14,130 00
Board of School Trustees		9,603 58
		$23,733 58
V. Municipal Council—		
Mayor and Aldermen		3,800 00
VI. Buildings and Surveys—		
City Hall Repairs		359 85
Market Property		1,223 05
Fire Halls		610 94
Furniture		396 67
Defining Streets and City Boundaries		695 87
		$3,286 39
VII. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks—		
For all Purposes		30,800 53
VIII. Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and Printing		5,153 18
Stationery		905 61
Postage		412 10
Telegrams		75 05
Telephone Service		1,509 15
Fuel and Light		2,210 00
Hacks and Express		291 75
Fire Insurance		241 50
Commission on Collections		158 10
Legal Expenses		2,179 15
Refunds		393 64
Charitable Aid Fund		511 52
Grant to Jubilee Hospital		2,000 00
Registrar-General, re Assess't Roll		382 00
Queen's Birthday Celebration		1,000 00
Election Petition, C. Williams		250 00
Expenses Local Improvement By-Law		332 25
Sec. 80 B, Fairfield		9,303 47
Miscellaneous not detailed		1,925 14
		$28,926 01

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, application will be made for an act to revise, consolidate and amend the City of Victoria Official Map Act, 1880, the City of Victoria Official Map Amendment Act, 1881, the City of Victoria Official Map Act, 1883, the City of Victoria Official Map Act Amendment Act, 1888, and the City of Victoria Official Map Amendment Act, 1889, and to extend the provisions of the Act so dealt with to the limits of the city as they now exist, conferring upon the city engineer the power to define and settle street, block and lot lines and boundaries in that portion of section 31, Esquimalt District, known as Victoria West, and making it compulsory that all plans and subdivisions of land within the city limits be approved by the city council prior to their acceptance and registration by the Registrar-General of titles, and a copy of each plan so submitted for approval be filed with the city surveyor of Victoria.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1893. jan6

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for the passage of an Act incorporating a Company to construct, maintain and operate a motor line of railway from the City of Victoria in a northerly direction through Mount Tolmie Park to Cordova Bay, and to confer upon such Company all powers, rights and privileges usual and necessary for such purposes.

Dated January 3rd, A. D., 1893.
BELYEA & GREGORY.
jan5-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between Low Wing Yuen, Low Ho Yuen and Low Wy Yuen, carrying on business under the name of Ting Lee & Bros., as vegetable gardeners, has been dissolved this day.

The store business at 53 Fisguard street, Victoria, will in future be carried on by Low Wing Yuen and Low Ho Yuen under the old firm name of Ting Lee & Bro. The vegetable garden and the business in connection therewith will be carried on by Low Wy Yuen and Ah Kong, under the firm name of Ting Lee.

Dated at Victoria this 15th January, 1893.

LOW HO YUEN.
LOW WY YUEN.
LOW WING YUEN
AH KONG.
ja14-1m

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.

1892.			
Amount of bonds sold	$ 182,000 00		
Premium on above bonds having realized 101 net	7,280 00		
		189,280 00	
Accrued interest at 5% on above		196 24	
Difference between sales of substituted 50 year 4½% bonds of 1892, at 98¼ net, and advance of $85,000 on security of Market site and Market building 50 year 4% bonds of 1890		7,240 26	
		$196,716 50	
Payments made under authority of sub-sec. A, sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892			$154,141 41
Payments made under authority of sub-sec. B, sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892			6,682 01
Payments made under authority of sub.sec. C, sec 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892			27,001 90
Payments made under authority of sub-sec. D, sec. 2, City of Victoria Act, 1892			2,509 20
Interest on advances made before bonds were floated, sub-sec. E, sec. 2			3,014 25
Balance on hand			3,367 70
			$196,716

E. E.
City Hall,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 6, 1893.

Certified correct.
JAMES L. RAYMUR, Auditor. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Street Loan By-Law, 1892.

Amount of Bonds sold	$25,000 00	Discount on Bonds	$ 500 00
Accrued Interest	179 58	Expenditure on streets, bridges, sidewalks, to Dec. 31, 1892	12,456 81
		Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1892	12,222 77
	$25,179 58		$ 25,179 58

E. E.
City Hall,
Victoria, B. C.,
January 6, 1893.

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1890.

Jan. 1, 1892—			
Balance on hand	$114,793 01	Expenditure on sewerage works from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892	$ 96,595 88
Accrued interest on above	1,949 40	do. do. do. charged to Alex. McBean	1,477 95
Pipe sold	135 85	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1892	18,804 46
	$116,878 29		$116,878 29

E. E.
City Hall, Victoria, B.C.,
January 6, 1893.

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Loan under authority of the Crematory By-Law, 1890.

January 1, Balance this date	$ 9,800 00	Dec. 31, 1892, Balance on hand this date	$ 10,410 40
Accrued Interest	610 40		
	$ 10,410 40		$ 10,410 40

Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

E. E.
City Hall,
Victoria, B.C.,
January 6, 1893.
CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

LARDEAU

Situated at the head of Navigation on the Northeast Arm of the Upper Arrow Lake, West Kootenay, B. C., is

THE GATEWAY

To the Richest Mines in West Kootenay District, situated on Fish Creek, North of Lardeau City, and in the Lardeau Pass, Southeast of Lardeau.

ON SALE TO-DAY

The Mines are reached by Trail from Lardeau, which is naturally the distributing point for supplies, and the shipping point for ore from these Rich Mining Fields.

THE TOWNSITE

Now on sale at the Office of the Undersigned. The Terms are Reasonable, and there is every reason for stating that a handsome profit will be realized on all Lots purchased at present prices.

Arrangements have been made for the clearing of a portion of the Townsite, for the erection of Hotel and Stores, and for various other improvements so that Lardeau City will build up rapidly in the Early Spring.

Lardeau City is the entrance point for the Lardeau Pass, which reaches through to the head of Kootenay Lake, and application has already been made for a charter to build a Railway from Lardeau City to Lake Kootenay and Nelson.

Lardeau City is not a town competing with several other points in the same District. It is naturally the best point for supplying the surrounding Mining Country, and there is a brighter prospect for it to-day than there was for Kaslo a year ago. Lots purchased in the latter, last year, have been sold this summer at an advance of from two hundred to a thousand per cent.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

HENRY : CROFT,

AGENT FOR VICTORIA.

COLONIST BUILDING, - GOVERNMENT STREET.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?

If you have you certainly desire a cure. There is nothing more torturing than the pains inflicted by the various forms of rheumatism. Sufferers can get rid of rheumatic pains by using the

MARVELLOUS

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT AND MIXTURE.

For the sale of which we have been appointed sole agents in British Columbia. A number of residents of Victoria have already been cured by using the "Marvellous" Liniment and Mixture. There is nothing to compare with it in the market.

The Liniment, 50c.; the Mixture, $1.

DEAN & CRYDERMAN, Druggists,

Sole Agents for British Columbia. 57 Yates Street,

no22

FIRE INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO., Of Hartford, Conn., ESTABLISHED - - 1854. Cash Capital, - $2,000,000.

CANADA BRANCH: Head Office, 114 St. James St. MONTREAL.

GERALD E. HART, - - - - - - - - General Manager.

A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

J. J. AUSTIN, H. N. YATES, } Victoria Agents, 63 Government St.

n29

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

EYE AND EAR.

DR. O. M. JONES,

Late clinical assistant at Moorefield Ophthalmic Hospital, London: Tuesdays;

DR. MARK S. WADE: Fridays;

Will attend to Free Patients on Tuesdays and Fridays (at 9 a.m.) of each week, at the Hospital.

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

ja11-1mo

WANTED.

A teacher for South Comox School. Stating experience and qualifications.

Apply to S. CREECH, Secretary of School Board, Comox.

dec11-tf

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

dc23-tf

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.

PASSENGERS.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—S White, Alex Bergino, H Bright, G C Butler, J A Sayward and wife, Mrs Gray, Judge M Sachs, H D French, H E Levy, Andrew Kelley, J Dickinson and wife, A Locker, Geo Bigger, Mrs Brant, J L Foland, Jno Cerny, Miss F K White, Charles Moy, H B Gerdner and wife, Carrie Gerdner, G W Donahue, J B Croake and wife, G W Thomas and wife, D C McFadden, H Robb B Hastings, A Stewart, C B Glidden, J F Watson, W B Jordon, Jas Alexander and wife, Mrs Hammond, D G Pritchard, R E Moody, F C Dean and wife.

Per steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—John Dillon, F E Barry, C O Richardson, Miss Hattie Folley, G M Leichman, W Bigham, R Bakit, D Rabbitt, S Powell, H J Hall, A M Leitch, W T Salter, Wm Gowe, Vernon Somers, A R D Lacroyx and wife, Mrs S Charles, Miss M Noble, Mrs Webster, J Cates, Mrs J B Huntly, J McPhee, C Blackett, K Pieser, Jno Parker, G H Garesden, W J Deming, J Calderwood, Mrs Marshall, J Brisden, C W McIntyre, J Tapley, A J Quintard, Thos Hooper, W F Smyth, Thos L McMann.

CONSIGNEES.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—Wilson Bros, D Gunn, Flannell & Co, Ames H & Co, Turner B & Co, Hughitt & McI, C L Marks, Hudson's Bay Co, Union Ice Co, Albion Iron Works, Simon Leiser, Canada Paint Co, John Meston, E G Prior & Co, Nat Elec Light Wks, H Saunders, Fell & Co, Spratt & Grey.

Per steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—J Parker, Hamilton Powder Co, Mrs Mason, Dom Exp Co.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Mrs. P. R. Brown, 12 Scoresby street, of a son.

DIED.

HARRIS—At Tumbo Island, on January 29, John N. Harris, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, February 6, at 10 a.m., from the family residence No. 16 Henry street.

Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Rusk to-day issued an order whereby, under the act of August, 1890, the Department of Agriculture requires all cattle imported into the United States from Great Britain and the continent of Europe be held in quarantine for a period of 90 days, and whereas it has recently been officially declared by the authorities of Great Britain that cattle imported into England from the Dominion of Canada have been affected with contagious disease, known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and have communicated the same to British cattle, and that the said disease exists in the said Dominion of Canada; and whereas the existence of the disease in Canada is injurious to the stock interests of the United States, and lack of quarantine might again lead to the introduction of this destructive disease into the U. S., which disease has recently been exterminated at great expense, now, therefore it is ordered that all cattle to be imported from the Dominion of Canada into the United States are hereby made subject to the regulations of the Department of Agriculture of October 13, 1890, and the exceptions contained in the third and sixth regulations of the said date and applicable to Canadian settlers, are hereby rescinded and cattle imported from Canada are subject to the same conditions and requirements as if they were imported into the United States from Great Britain or the continent of Europe.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. J. B. Huntly is in town.

Dr. Eberts, of Nanaimo, is in town.

G. A. Huff, J.P., of Alberni, has returned home.

Judge Sachs, of Port Townsend, is in town.

C. B. Brown, who has been ill for some time past, is improving in health.

J. A. Sayward and wife were passengers from Puget Sound yesterday afternoon.

William Furnival, auctioneer, has withdrawn from the Victoria auction company.

George B. Martin, the popular member for Yale, has been added to the committee of the Anglo-American club.

Dr. A. M. Leitch, John Parker, A. J. Quintard and Thomas Hooper, returned from the Mainland last night.

Robert Caustaino, of Vancouver; Ed. G. White, of Ottawa; and J. R. Croake and wife, Tacoma, are at the Victoria.

T. G. Mason, representing the Montreal firm of Gault Bros., has gone East where he has been called by the serious illness of his wife.

E. M. Sandilands, representing the New York Life Insurance Company, returned from Duncan's yesterday after a very successful business trip.

Among the guests who registered at the Driard last evening were: George Johnstone, Vancouver; George Garesche, New York; A. Stewart and J. V. Toland, Tacoma; and L. B. Jacks, Port Townsend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Carpenter tools at Cheapside. *

Labor and money saved by using Pendray's Electric Soap. *

Xmas gifts in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

A fine variety of china goods suitable for Xmas presents now on view and for sale cheap at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Cheap dinner sets at Cheapside. *

Do Not Miss

Reading this item, as Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public. And as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to re-open in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate. *

Meiklejohn's Grammar's at Hibben & Co.'s.

Each and every purchaser of goods value of 25c has a chance in the Saturday night's drawing at Morris', tobacconist. *

John Bull ranges at Cheapside. *

Meiklejohn's Grammars at Hibben & Co.'s.

Choice Wines.

A special shipment of very superior wines arrived by the Chili, amongst them being a selection of fine Burgundies from Messrs. Poulet Pere et Fils—Beaune Cote d'or, France—whose wines have a very high reputation in Europe. Turner, Beeton & Co., agents. dec2-tf

PLATFORM AND STAGE.

"The Chesterfield of Comedy" in a Role Which Suits Him to Perfection.

Coming Events at The Victoria—Friday Night's Benefit to the Ladies' Orchestra.

Mr. John Dillon, who has been christened by certain of his admirers "The Chesterfield of Comedy," and whose style is a pleasing mixture of Sol Smith Russell, Roland Reed and John T. Raymond, presented his new comedy, "A Model Husband," at The Victoria last evening. The story deals with the fortunes and misfortunes of a New York stock broker, who has long acted the role of the hen-pecked husband and continued to smilingly obey every command of his exacting and jealous better half. The latter, after enjoying her absolute monarchy for twenty years or more, goes on a visit to a far city, and in her absence the husband "turns himself loose" for a good time and embraces every opportunity that opens the way of pleasure. The many laughable complications arising from the natural development of the plot are well carried out, and receive able interpretation at the hands of the star and a well-balanced supporting company.

The next attraction to be presented to Victoria amusement lovers is the favorite Scandinavian comedy "Ole Oleson," which will be here on the 7th inst., preceding the spectacular "The Spider and the Fly," which holds the boards February 9, 10 and 11.

Patrons of the Delmonico are agreed that Manager Glidden has done a wise as well as a just act in setting apart next Friday evening as benefit night for the Vienna Ladies' Orchestra. These popular musicians have been largely responsible for the crowding of the house nightly, and deserve to share in the financial success of the establishment.

"Peck's Bad Boy" is booked at The Victoria for the 17th inst., to be followed on the 26th by the great farce-comedy, "Bulls and Bears."

SATOLLI'S CREDENTIALS.

Why the Pope Appointed an Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The Holy Congregation of the Propaganda has addressed the following declaration to the Roman Catholic Archbishops in the United States:

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sirs: The Supreme Pontiff has many reasons of sadness on account of distresses which the impudent endeavors of wicked men are trying to bring upon Christianity, especially in Europe. On the other hand, it is a great consolation to him to see the increase of Catholicism, with God's aid, elsewhere in the world. This is especially true of the great republic. Where, scarcely a century ago, was hardly a vestige of Catholicity, we see now the church flourishing in the great number of its faith, its institutions of government, its orders and hierarchy and its large senate of bishops. Encouraged, therefore, the pontiff not only follows with great interest the things pertaining to the good of religion in those parts, but has tried to show plainly his great solicitude. When the University of Washington City was opened it pleased the pontiff to send a prelate to congratulate the bishops on the event and encourage them to still greater works. Now, in the fourth century after the shores of America, separated by an ocean from the Old World, were first discovered, and while the memory of the auspicious event is being celebrated in festivals, the pontiff, who is a great admirer of the republic, delegates the same prelate, a man of the highest dignity, to testify to the Pope's regard for this post. The care of the most thoughtful pontiff has not rested here.

Since its growth had brought the church in America to a stage of maturity in which it ought to be favored with institutions with which the church has flourished elsewhere, the Pontiff does not desire that there should be any obstacle to supplying those aids of Christianity whereby there may be a closer union with the centre, and whereby Christian unity may be more greatly increased. His Holiness, therefore, orders the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda to signify to the bishops of the United States that he has determined to appoint the Venerable Francis, Titular Archbishop of Lepanto, as apostolic delegate to the United States. This, according to the custom of the church, seemed appropriate to the state of dignity which the Catholic religion has attained in America, and especially on account of other peculiar circumstances. Therefore, doubtless, you illustrious prelates will receive joyfully what the Pontiff has thought it well to do for the honor and good of the church. While informing you of the most wise determination of his Holiness, we express the firm hope that you will diligently assist the distinguished man whom the pastor of the whole church has made a delegate among you in everything pertaining to your affairs.

Given at Rome by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, January, 1893.

Your graces' obedient servant,

LEDOCHOWSKI.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC.

She Sustained no Injury by Grounding and Left for Vancouver With Flour.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 4.—(Special)—The steamer Haytian Republic, Captain Struve, which grounded at Doble Bluff on Thursday night, arrived at the Union dock in this city this morning. She was pulled off by the tug Tyee, sustaining slight damages. The Captain attributes the accident to the fact that the vessel was very heavily loaded, and in calculating her speed this was taken into account, but a very heavy tide was running and she overran her usual speed under a slow bell. The blinding snow made it impossible to hear the fog bell at Point No Point. The Captain had just given order to the quarter master to change her course when she struck. When the tide went out the steamer was lying on the beach as nice as though she were in a dry dock. She left to-day for Vancouver with 900 tons of flour.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Arctic Weather in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4.—A severe snow storm visited the city yesterday and only those having business outside ventured out of doors. A page of the Legislative Assembly named Fitzgerald, was nearly frozen to death this morning. He left the buildings to go for some lunch for one of his companions, when he was carried away by the wind. He was found a quarter of an hour afterwards by Mr. Lavalle, lying in the snow.

The Lash.

TORONTO, Feb. 4. — Edward Fisher, a notorious colored man, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and twenty lashes for assaulting a boy.

To Expel Goldwin Smith.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of St. George's Society George Perkins gave notice of motion at next meeting to expel Goldwin Smith for disloyalty.

C.P.R. Receipts.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—The C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending January 31 were $453,000. For the same week last year they were $471,000.

Provincial Election.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—The election for the Legislature in this city will take place Feb. 18. Ryerson, Conservative, and Ogden, Liberal, are the candidates.

Very Heavy Contract.

KINGSTON, Feb. 4.—The Connolly Brothers have succeeded in securing the greatest contract given out in the United States in many years. They have been awarded the dredging contract at Philadelphia, which will amount to five million dollars. Work must begin by April and be finished in five years. There will be much land made by the work.

Cock Main Raided.

HAMILTON, Feb. 4.—A big sensation was caused among city sports through the raiding of a big cocking main by the police last night. About 100 bird fanciers were assembled in the old Leander Club house on Ray street side, occupied by James Whitaker as a boat house, with three dozen game birds. The main was between North and West sports and was for $20 a battle and $1,000 for the main. The police approached from the ice and captured twenty-three sports. Whitaker was fined $5 and costs and the others $2 and costs.

Trade Between France and Canada.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—A special cable to the Telegram from London says Sir Charles Tupper left to-day for Paris to sign the Commercial Treaty between France and Canada.

Died of Heart Disease.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Isaac Robinson, the well known proprietor of the big Bay Point Hotel, on Lake Simcoe, died here yesterday of heart disease.

Arrest of a Defaulter.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—The Attorney General's office has received a telegram from Scotland Yard announcing the arrest there of Goldolphin, the defaulting treasurer of Huntsville, Muskoka. He was a native of Exeter, and it was thought he might return to his native town. He left the country a year ago short in his accounts by $7,000 which he accumulated by holding back taxes paid.

HAWAII'S REVOLUTION.

Secretary Foster Publishes What He Knows About What Has Taken Place at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Secretary Foster made public to-day the full text of the dispatch announcing the Hawaiian revolution received by him from Minister Stevens of the 28th of January by telegraph, from San Francisco, and the answer he sent to the minister. The information contained in the dispatch sent by Minister Stevens had already been made public, but the reply of Secretary Foster is herewith given for the first time as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1893.

John L. Stevens, United States Minister, Honolulu, care Commandant Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Cal.

"Your telegraph dispatch from San Francisco announcing a revolution and the establishment of a provisional government was received to-day. Your course in recognizing an unopposed de facto government appears to have been discreet and in accordance with the facts. The rule of this Government has uniformly been to recognize and enter into relations with any actual government in full possession of effective power with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new Government under such conditions. It is trusted that the change, besides conducting to the tranquility and welfare of the Hawaiian Islands will tend to draw closer the intimate ties of amity and common interests which so conspicuously and necessarily link them to the United States. You will keep in constant communication with the commander of the United States naval forces at Honolulu, with a view of acting if need be for the protection of the interests and policy of American citizens and aiding in the preservation of good order under the changed conditions reported.

(Signed) "JOHN W. FOSTER."

Secretary Foster also gave out for publication a statement defending the landing of United States marines at Honolulu.

People wondered to-day at the strange flag floating over Wormley's hotel. It had a foreign look and there were many inquiries as to its significance. The flag is the ensign of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and signified the presence in the hotel of the commissioners selected to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is a flag of red, white and blue stripes, with a red cross in the corner.

NOW IS THE TIME.

In this the season of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and other throat and lung complaints, it is well to be provided with a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which effectually cures all such diseases, and that very promptly and pleasantly. Price 25 and 50c. Sold by all druggists.

Ring Up No. 406

For the best Wood and Coal in the market or leave your order at 103 Douglas street.

fe5 6t A. C. HOWE.

KEEP OUT THE SNOW

With a pair of Erskine's Gum Boots or Overshoes. The best stock in the city. Prices right.

A. B. ERSKINE

Cor. Gov't & Johnson Sts.

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded

Is SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which, if neglected, often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5. Sent by mail on receipt price.

BEFORE AFTER

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
fno28-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

au12-tu-th-su-d&w

TO DEPOSITORS.

The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Capital (paid up), $250,000, - Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja20

THE WESTSIDE

Is not selling every article at or under cost. For instance, our Standard, Warranted and Guaranteed Kid Gloves are as usual sold at one dollar and twenty cents. We are selling (as hundreds of buyers well know) Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters and Jerseys at one-half their regular price. This, however, is for the especial purpose of making a complete clearance before the arrival of our new stock expected next month. Underwear, Knit Goods, and all kinds of Winter Woolens we have marked at prices interesting to intending purchasers. Dress Goods in double widths reduced from seventy-five cents to forty cents per yard; fine, all wool Tweeds, fifty-four inches wide, from one dollar and twenty-five to ninety cents, and lots of other goods reduced in a like proportion. We invite inspection, and trust that you will examine carefully whether prices and values are not all that we claim them to be.

Thankful for the generous patronage so freely given us in the past,

We are, yours truly,

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA.

Assets.....$ 3,500,000
Life Assurance in Force..... 24,000,000

New Business for 1892, - $8,566,000

The largest business ever reported for a Canadian Company.

President and Managing Director.....ROBERTSON MACAULAY
Vice-President.....HON. A. W. OGILVIE
Secretary and Actuary.....T. B. MACAULAY
Superintendent of Agencies.....IRA B. THAYER
Provincial Manager for B.C.:

J. E. CRANE,

OFFICE: 30 BROAD STREET.

ja27-tf

The Dyspeptic needs

Nourishing Food—easy of digestion.

A FOOD that has these essential qualities is JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. It contains all the virtues of PRIME BEEF, rendered very digestible, so that the smallest expenditure of vital energy is needed in the process of perfect assimilation.

AUCTION SALES.

On Tuesday, February 7

AT 11 A. M.

Messrs. H. Cuthbert & Company are instructed by F. W. Engles, Esq., who is giving up housekeeping, to sell by auction at the residence, 50 Kane street, corner of Blanchard, on above date the whole of the

COSTLY FURNITURE

PICTURES AND EFFECTS, COMPRISING:

DINING ROOM—Elegant solid black walnut sideboard with circular plate glass panel and elaborately carved decorations, cost $125 a few months ago; massive walnut dining table, 6 extra leaves; 6 carved walnut dining chairs, 2 arm chairs to match, upholstered walnut rocking chair, cherry-wood book case, 3 oil paintings, 2 engravings, ¾ size portrait of Mrs. Langtry, bronzes, tapestry carpet, crumb cloth, etc.

HALL—Walnut secretaire and book case, upholstered chair, oil painting, carpet, mirror, buffalo horns.

PARLOR—Handsome parlor set in solid oak frames, spring edged and upholstered in silk brocatelle, elegant piano lamp, 2 large oil paintings in massive gilt frames, very fine oak rocking chair, ebonized and gilt easels, oak music cabinet, small writing table, 3 hanging lamps, velvet pile carpet, ornamental items.

BEDROOMS—Solid oak bed set of seven pieces, very fine hair mattresses, spring mattresses, bedstead and mattresses, chiffonier, capital bed lounge, 3 high backed oak chairs, wool and tapestry, carpets, pictures, toilet services.

KITCHENS—"Model Superior" cooking range, kitchen tables and chairs, carpet, crockery, agateware, ice cream freezer, carpet sweeper, child's dining chair, "Mrs. Potts" irons, wringing machine, cooking utensils.

OUTSIDE—Garden hose and rack, stable implements, garden tools, 2 large jardinieres, meat safe, etc.

On view Monday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

The whole of this furniture has been kept in beautiful order and will be sold entirely without reserve. The sale will take place, no matter what the weather is like, and no postponement will be made. The residence to let with immediate possession.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
fe3 Auctioneer.

FAMINE AMONG THE POOR

Horses and Cattle is likely to exist unless this weather changes or the supply of feed is kept up, and as the Fraser is frozen the supply is now limited. However,

IMMEDIATE : RELIEF

May be obtained by calling at the Pioneer Produce Store at the Market, where buyers are

W-A-N-T-E-D

Every day and every hour of the day, for the immense stock of feed we acquired the day before the storm came.

OUR : BREAD

And almost all other necessary articles of food are dear in times of famine, so are

HAY, OATS, WHEAT, ETC.,

In times of frost and snow, and those who have Horses, Cattle and Chickens to feed just now, want to know where they can get feed at

CHEAP : RATES.

Call and see us. We have an immense stock and are selling at the old prices.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.
Produce Brokers. de7

CUTHBERT

Is still selling the best British Columbia (Not San Juan)

HAY

AT HIS OLD PRICES, FOR CASH.

SUPPORT HIM.

He never sent you a bale you had to send back.

Lumber and Logging Camps, Livery Stables, Contractors, Dairy Men and Chicken Ranches, Feed Stores and Grocers supplied with oats, wheat, barley, chop feed, onions, potatoes, etc., in 1 or 1,000 ton lots.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
ja5 Produce Brokers, City Market.

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja28-tf C. DUBOIS MASON.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Cariboo, No. 713, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion sts. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Douglas, C. R., A. L. Campbell, R. S. oc15

L. O. L., NO. 1610—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, in Sons of St. George Hall, cor. Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
ap12 JOHN WALLACE, Sec.

"SONS OF ERIN" MEET SECOND WEDnesday in each month at 8 p. m. in Pioneer Hall, Broad street. Richard Ackland, Honorary Secretary ja12

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at moderate rates of interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS for a TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO—

The North British Canadian Investment Co., Ltd.
ARTHUR ROBERTSON,
Agent,
se27 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B.C. fly17-d&w-s

THE DRESSMAKING SCHOOL

Gives every lady in Victoria an opportunity of being her own Dressmaker. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references.
MISS ROBBIE ENGLE, TEACHER,
ja15 1m 98 Yates St., Room 10.